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The Bombay Chronicle

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The credit for this belongs to our people
It

VOL. XIX NO. 185— BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

MAHATMAJI'S TRIUMPH AT A. I. C. C.

No Quarter To Political Murders

MOVING APPEAL TO YOUTHS

"I Am Not Unaware Of Their Strength, But It Is Being Misused"

Thursday's session of A. I. C. C. lasted for six hours and disposed off only two items of the Agenda. Mahatmaji's resolution condemning all political murders and unequivocally re-stating the position of the Congress, consistent with its creed, in relation to terrorist activities evoked animated discussion.

There was quite a crop of amendments attempting to bring Government in for censure for its own quota of 'violence'. Views were expressed that condemnation of violence should not be partial or one-sided.

All amendments except the verbal amendment of Sjt. Bhaisaheb Kotwal which was accepted by Mahatmaji were thrown out. Gandhiji's resolution as amended by him was carried amidst applause.

VIOLENCE OR NON-VIOLENCE—NO MIDDLE COURSE

Amidst an atmosphere of suspense coupled with mild excitement the All-India Congress Committee opened its session exactly at 3 p.m. on Thursday at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, Gowalia Tank, under the presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress. The commodious Hall of the Vidyalaya presented a very welcome appearance on the occasion being artistically decorated. Loud speakers were installed to make acoustics perfect and they were working satisfactorily. The whole building of the Vidyalaya had loud speakers installed in it and people could hear the speakers distinctly from all the four storeys. The decorations in the Hall, artistic in their simplicity, were made by the Kalbadevi Khaddar Bhandar of the All-India Spinners' Association. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Sardar Abdul Gaffar Khan and other members of the Working Committee and prominent All-India leaders were seated on the presidential dais.

No efforts were spared by the local Congress Committee to make the arrangements at the meeting as perfect as possible. The sitting and refreshment arrangements were supervised by the Desh Sevika Sangh volunteers and Hindustani Seva Dal men under the captainship of Miss Sophia Somji. The lady voluntters were doing smart work both inside and outside the meeting hall. The other volunteers instructed by Sardar Thamansing and Mr. R. K. Acharekar were also doing excellent work.

RUSH OF VISITORS.

The attendance of members was not so numerous as it was expected to be. About 175 members were present. More members are expected to arrive to-day as the session is likely to extend over four to five days. More than five hundred visitors including the President's distinguished visitors were present.

One the first day the Committee could dispose of only two items namely, confirmation of the report and the resolution regarding the Fergusson College outrage and the murder of Judge Garlick. The Committee rose at 9 p.m. being in session for six hours almost at a stretch, except for a few minutes' recess for tea. The resolution regarding "violence" was discussed for full three and half hours.

Proceedings In Detail.

The confirmation of the last meeting's minutes took over an hour. The minutes were circulated to members through Bulletins. Pandit Jawaharlal informed the Committee of the two resolutions passed by the Working Committee recently which related to the disaffiliation of the London Branch of the Congress and revision of the election rules in provinces.

SATYAMURTI'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Satyamurti raised a point of order asking if the Working Committee had a right to disaffiliate a Committee or a branch. He held that according to the constitution it was the function of the A. I. C. C. He demanded information on the point and suggested that the members should be supplied with the material which led the Working Committee to take the extreme measure which it had done.

REASONS FOR DISAFFILIATION

The President and Pandit Jawaharlal enlightened the members on the subject by explaining the reasons which were non-payment of affiliation fees, not carrying out instructions issued by the Congress and continuously carrying on propaganda against the Congress.

DISCUSSION ADJOURNED.

Sjt. Satyamurti moved that the discussion on the subject should be adjourned till Saturday and in the meanwhile the Secretary should circulate the information on the subject amongst the members.

The proposal was accepted and discussion was adjourned to Saturday.

NOT MANDATORY.

In another resolution passed by the Working Committee about the revision of election rules by the Provincial Congress Committees also Mr. Satyamurti suggested a change that instead of "calling upon" the Provincial Committees to revise rules they should be requested to do so. He wanted to alter the mandatory character of the resolution.

After considerable discussion the change was accepted and the Committee proceeded to consider the most important resolution of the day.

MAHATMA MOVES RESOLUTION

Mahatma Gandhi proposed the following resolution:—

"The A. I. C. C. deplores the attempted assassination of H. E. the acting Governor of Bombay and the assassination of Judge Garlick in Bengal. While condemning all political murders the A. I. C. C. regards the attempted assassination of the acting Governor of Bombay as the more condemnable in as much as it was an act done by a student of a college that had invited the acting Governor as its honoured guest. The A. I. C. C. warns those who secretly or openly approve of or encourage such murders that they retard the progress of the country. The A. I. C. C. calls upon Congress organisations to carry on special propaganda against all acts of public violence even where provocation is given for such deeds. Further the A. I. C. C. appeals to the nationalist press to use all its influence in this behalf."

Mahatmaji On Congress Responsibility

Speaking on the resolution Gandhiji said "I hope you all have understood the meaning of this resolution and therefore I do not want to burden you with a Hindustani translation of it. I want to tell you that there is much more in my heart than what I have stated here. I tell you this because I have framed the resolution myself and because I know how far I can carry you with me. I have also to inform you that there was no difference among the members of the Working Committee on this resolution and I hope that in this House also there will be no difference of opinion on it. But still I do not want you to accept it without argument or discussion. I want you to express your views on it and if you do not agree with it throw it out.

TEST OF CONGRESS CREED

"This resolution has not been brought forward to deceive ourselves or Englishmen or the world at large. It has been moved to declare what is the creed of the Congress. The creed of the Congress is to strive for the attainment of "Purna Swaraj" by non-violent and peaceful means. We have decided to follow the path of peace, truth and righteousness. And so long as we believe in it and want the world also to believe that, that is our way then it becomes obligatory upon us to stick to it scrupulously in thought, word and deed. It also becomes our duty to prevent those who want to follow the opposite way. We must try to win them over. In 1920 when the Congress first adopted non-violence as its creed the argument was brought forward why the Congress should take any notice of what those who were not members of the Congress did. It was said that while Congress should follow its own why it should allow others to do what they liked. It was said that if Congress wanted it should stick to non-violence and even submit patiently to violence used against it by its opponents, but it has no business to advise others or come in their way.

CONGRESS SPEAKS FOR INDIA.

"Since the time this controversy started my reply to it has been that the Congress claims to represent and speak in the name of India and the fight it has been carrying on is for the good of every Indian whether he is a Hindu, or a Muslim, a Christian or a Parsi. We claim to exert influence on them and we represent them and speak in their name. Our fight is not for Congressmen alone. If it were so our task would have been very simple. Last year when we carried on the struggle for freedom against the Government, the whole country was at our back. All those who participated in the struggle were not Congress members. But our strength is immensely increased by working for them and accepting their help. The Government admits the strength of the Congress not because there are some thousand members in the roll of the Con-

(Continued on Page 5).

MAHATMA TO SAIL ON AUG 15th ?

Simla View Of Mrs. Naidu Telegram

SIMLA, August 6.

Mahatma Gandhi's proceeding to London is made certain by a telegram sent by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to Viceregal Lodge to reserve a berth for her by S. S. "Mooltan."—A. P.

CASE AGAINST SARDUL SINGH

Dropped By Government

COL. CRUMP SUDDENLY GRANTED LEAVE

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 6.

It is now as good as settled that the case against Sardar Sardul Singh, member of them Congress Working Committee who was arrested in Simla and bailed out will not be proceeded with. Colonel Crump I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner who personally ordered the arrest of Sardar Sardul Singh opposite the Shamiana of the Punjab State Peoples Conference has suddenly been granted leave for twelve months and Thakur Lalit Chand, Additional District Magistrate who effected the dispersal of the Conference by declaring it unlawful has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner.

It will be recalled that serious charges were made by the organisers of the Conference against Mr. Crump regarding his behaviour shortly before Sardar Sardul Singh was arrested. Sardar Sardul Singh, after he was bailed out, stayed here waiting for complaint to be filed against him. But from the moment of his arrest in circumstances in which it occurred, Anglo Indian press correspondents from Simla have been assuring the public that the case might not be proceeded with. After waiting for days Sardar Sardul Singh proceeded to Bombay to attend meetings of the Congress Working Committee. With the departure on leave of Mr. Crump, the case may be said to have been definitely dropped.

DR. SAPRU MEETS VICEROY.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who came here yesterday from Srinagar along with Col. Haksar had at lunch with the Viceroy. He left to-day for Allahabad.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S "NO"

Demand For Release Of S. I. R. Strike Prisoners

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

A deputation waited on H. E. the Governor at the Secretariat to-day and urged the release of prisoners convicted of certain offences in connection with the last South Indian Railway Strike. The Governor is understood to have replied that the offences of which the prisoners had been convicted were on a par with the worst crimes and that the feeling of the people whose lives had been imperilled should be taken into consideration. This was not, therefore, a case for his interference and the exercise of clemency.—A. P.

MOLLISON BREAKS SCOTT'S RECORD BY TWO DAYS

Flight From Australia To England

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Mr. Mollison has landed in England thus breaking Mr. Scott's record by two days. Reuter.

American Fliers In Tokio

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Tokio.—The American aviators Herndon and Pangborn have landed.—Reuter.

Iraq Government Imposes Restrictions

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The Bombay Government have wired to the Government of India as follows:—The High Commissioner of Baghdad has wired that owing to recent cases of cholera reported from Bombay, Iraq Health authorities have imposed forthwith restrictions similar to those imposed in August last year. —A. P.

WHAT SWARAJ MEANS TO MASSES

—:o:—

Fundamental Rights Of Citizen Defined

CONGRESS CABINET'S FINAL DRAFT

—:o:—

Important changes in the recommendations of the Fundamental Rights Committee were adopted by the Congress Working Committee at its meeting on Thursday. The Committee resumed its deliberations at 8 a.m. at "Mani Bhuvan", and they lasted for full four hours.

All members of the Working Committee were present except Dr. Alam. Dr. Alam is arriving on Friday. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad came to-day (Thursday).

N. W. F. P. SITUATION.

Among other questions discussed by the Committee was the situation in the N. W. F. Province, which has been the cause of considerable discontent in Congress circles. Sjt. Devidas Gandhi who had been to the Frontier to investigate the matter and to study the situation placed his report before the Congress Cabinet and enlightened the members with his views.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi" was specially invited to participate in the discussion, and he also placed his views before the Congress Cabinet. Although the Committee has heard these views and discussed the matter "thoroughly" no decision has yet been arrived at.

The Committee meets again to-morrow (Friday) at 8 a.m.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZEN

Karachi Resolution In Its Final Form

The Working Committee have carefully considered the report of the Fundamental Rights Committee recommends to the A.I.C.C. the following amended resolution:—

This Congress is of opinion that to enable the masses to appreciate what "Swaraj," as conceived by the Congress, will mean to them, it is desirable to state the position of the Congress in a manner easily understood by them. In order to end the exploitation of the masses, political freedom must include real economic freedom of the starving millions. The Congress, therefore, declares that any Constitution which may be agreed to on its behalf should provide, or enable the Swaraj Government to provide for the following:—

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

1. (i) Every citizen of India has the right of free expression of opinion, the right of free association and combination, and the right to assemble peaceably and without arms, for purposes not opposed to law or morality.

(ii) Every citizen of India shall enjoy freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess and practise his religion, subject to public order and morality.

(iii) The culture, language and scripts of the minorities and of the different linguistic areas shall be protected.

(iv) All citizens of India are equal before the law, irrespective of religion, caste, creed or sex.

(v) No disability attaches to any citizen, by reason of his or her religion, caste, creed or sex in regard to public employment, office of power or honour and in the exercise of any trade or calling.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL.

(vi) All citizens have equal rights and duties in regard to wells, roads, schools and places of public resort, maintained out of State or local funds, or dedicated by private persons for the use of the general public.

(vii) Every citizen has the right to keep and bear arms, in accordance with regulations and reservations made in that behalf.

(viii) No person shall be deprived of his liberty nor shall his dwelling or property be entered, sequestered, or confiscated, save in accordance with law.

(ix) The State shall observe neutrality in regard to all religions.

(x) The franchise shall be on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

(xi) The State shall provide for free primary education.

INTERESTS OF LABOUR.

2. The State shall safeguard the interests of industrial workers and shall secure for them, by suitable legislation and in other ways, a living wage, healthy conditions of work, limited hours of labour, suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen, and protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment.

3. Labour to be freed from serfdom and conditions bordering on serfdom.

4. Protection of women workers, and specially adequate provisions for leave during maternity period.

5. Children of school-going age shall not be employed in mines and factories.

6. Peasants and workers shall have the right to form unions to protect their interest.

TAXATION AND EXPENDITURE.

7. The system of land tenure and revenue and rent shall be reformed and an equitable adjustment made of the burden, immediately giving relief to the smaller peasantry, by a substantial reduction of agricultural rent and revenue now paid by them, and in case of uneconomic holdings, exempting them from rent, so long as necessary, with such relief as may be just and necessary to holders of small estates affected by such exemption or reduction in rent, and to the same end, imposing a graded tax on net incomes from land above a reasonable minimum.

8. Death duties on a graduated scale shall be levied on property above a fixed minimum.

9. There shall be a drastic reduction of military expenditure so as to bring it down to at least one-half of the present scale.

10. Expenditure and salaries in Civil Departments shall be largely reduced. No servant of the State, other than specially employed experts and the like, shall be paid above a certain fixed figure, which should not ordinarily exceed Rs. 500 per month.

11. No duty shall be levied on salt manufactured in India.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRAMME.

12. The State shall protect indigenous cloth; and for this purpose pursue the policy of exclusion of foreign cloth and foreign yarn from the country and adopt such other measures as may be found necessary. The State shall also protect other indigenous industries, when necessary, against foreign competition.

13. Intoxicating drinks and drugs shall be totally prohibited, except for medicinal purposes.

14. Currency and Exchange shall be regulated in the national interest.

15. The State shall own or control key-industries, and services, mineral resources, railways, shipping and other means of public transport.

16. Control of usury—direct and indirect.

17. The State shall provide for the military training of citizens so as to organise a means of national defence apart from the regular military forces.

Boycott R. T. C. Say Punjab Muslim Nationalists

CHALLENGE TO NATIONALISM

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

"The Nationalist organisations must not participate in the Round Table Conference so long as adequate representation is not given to the Nationalist Muslims." This is the view of the Lahore Muslim Nationalist Party at its to-day's meeting. The Party passed a resolution that the inadequate representation given to the Nationalist Muslim Party at the Round Table Conference is a challenge to Indian Nationalism and exhibits the desire on part of Government to pack the Conference with reactionaries.

Ulemas Arrive in City To-day

A number of prominent Muslim divines are arriving to-day from Delhi to participate in the discussions of the A.I.C.C. They include: Mufti Kifayatullah and Maulana Ahmed Saeed, the President and the Secretary respectively of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind and Maulana Husain Ahmed Maulana Mohamed Sajjad and Maulana Abdul Haleem Siddiqi.

The Working Committee of the All-India National Muslim Party meets to-day (Friday) and they will participate in the discussions. Their presence is sure to be of great help in the solution of the communal problem.

Outward Air Mail

KARACHI, Aug. 6.

The outward airmail left at 9 a.m.

Karachi airmails of 30th July arrived in London on 4th instant. —A. P.

STOP PRESS

JAMNAGAR YOUTHS RELEASED

The Secretary of the Jamnagar Port Boycott Committee in a statement received here while going to press states that the three young men for whose release the boycott campaign was launched have been released conditionally. The conditions of release, according to the statement, amount to virtual internment within the State of these three young man as they are prohibited from taking any part in political matters affecting the State. They cannot leave the State without first obtaining permission from the authorities and they are also bound over for good behaviour. The conditional release is condemned and, says the statement, the boycott will not be lifted unless these conditions are withdrawn.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee One
For First Sixteen Words
One Anna
For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be put for.
Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.
A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—PAID CANDIDATES—STATION MASTERS, SIGNALLERS. Remit Rupee One for Selection form, SUPDT., RAILWAY DUTIES & TELEGRAPH TRAINING SCHOOL, DELHI.
A R5585

WANTED—ORGANISERS for sale of our variety of Teas on Rs. 100 per month. Selected Candidates must invest Rs. 100 as security. Apply to PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO. LTD., 1/2, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA. (1)

WANTED—40 more CANDIDATES on Rs. 10 monthly allowance in Telegraph and Station Master Training passage free. Remit Re. One for selection form to SUPDT. CENTRAL TELEGRAPH & RLY. DUTIES, DELHI.
A R5581

WANTED—AGENTS on reliable terms for our Congress Certified Swadeshi piece-goods. Made on hand-looms. Apply to THE NATIONAL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, Calicut.
A R5582

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One B. A. L. T. or C. T. (with Sanskrit and Mathematics) to teach High School Classes. Pay Rs. 70—5—80. Men with required qualifications need only apply to the DEWAN, DHAR STATE, immediately with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.
A 3337

Loan

WANTED—APPLICATIONS for LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST upto Rs. 5,000. Repayable by every monthly instalments. For full particulars apply to:—THE J. ANATH & CO., Agents, 34, Beadon Road, LAHORE.
L

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P.

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—ON LEASEHOLD or monthly rent, an up-to-date airy and well ventilated SHOW ROOM and BUSINESS PREMISES on Queen's Road, next to Jeejibhoy Institute. Most suitable place for Swadeshi Stores, Piece goods Merchants, Motor and Radio business. Apply to EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road.
C 3359

Motors and Accessories

WANTED—MOTOR WAGON WEIGHBRIDGE of well-known Makers, Capacity 10 tons, Platform size 16' x 8'. Write with full particulars to Box No. 1093, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 3354

Medical

INTERNAL HAIR-DYE (Tonic)—Its 40 days Internal use turns White Hair into Jet Black by roots till Life. Besides it Sharpens Memory, aids Eye-sight, confirms Teeth, restores Manhood, cures Piles, Constipation, and prolongs Life. Price 40 days' use Rs. 10/13, with postage. DOORWESHI MEDICAL WORKS, No. 8, Laheria Sarai (Bihar).
T R5610R

Educational

EXPERIENCED, FIRST-CLASS GRADUATE, University prizeman offers tuitions (Mathematics, Sanskrit, Physics) to First-Year and High School Students. Apply Box No. 1098, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R5608

Public Notices

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	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

INFORMAL MEETING OF SHARE-HOLDERS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Shareholders' Association an informal meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Office of the Association (Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort,) on MONDAY, the 10th August at 5 p.m. to consider the necessary steps to be taken to safeguard the interests of the shareholders of the Bank. Shareholders or their representatives are earnestly requested to attend the meeting.
3369

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS from reputed Contractors are invited by the undersigned for erection of a building at Mint Road, for the Trustees of Bai Monghibai Bhagwandas and Others. Forms and details can be obtained from Office from 8th inst. onwards and the same to be submitted on or before the 14th inst. 6-30 p.m. after which no tender will be accepted N. P. ADALJA & CO., Architects Dalal Street, Bombay.
3355

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TEMPORARY ILLUMINATION

B. E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

In accordance with Section 30-(1) (b) (1) of the Indian Electricity Act, 1922 and the Electrical Inspector to Government's letter No. 176 T. 10/3557, dated 29th July, 1931, the PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that after the first day of September, 1931, no temporary illumination installation in any place where more than one hundred people are likely to congregate will be connected to the Company's mains unless seven days clear notice has previously been given to the Commissioner of Police.

C.N. MOBERLY,
M. Inst. C.E.,
General Manager.

Electric House,
3rd August, 1931.
3360.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.
O. P. 94/1922.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WINDING UP OF THE SABAPATHY PRESS CO., LTD., BELLARY.

AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

The Sabapathy Press and Factory, situate in Raichur, will be sold in Public Auction at the Press premises Raichur on SATURDAY, 15-8-1931, commencing at 11 a.m.
(Sd.) S. SREENIVASA IYYER,
Official Liquidator.
Bellary, 29-7-31.
3320

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VISHNU VAMAN MULE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.
ALL PERSONS having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land on the Lalbaug Estate of Bombay Improvement Trust being Plot No. 32, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 389 square yards or thereabouts and bearing part of New Survey No. 2567 and Cadastral Survey No. 47A/74, Parel Sewri Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under F Ward No. 593(5), Street No. 1D and bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 31 of the Lalbaug Estate on the South-East by Parel Government Gate Road on the South-West by Plot No. 33 of the Lalbaug Estate leased to Lalji Nathow Mistry and on the North-West by a Road 20 feet in width.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 1st day of August, 1931.
3372

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 533 OF 1931.

Re: JIWAN TUKARAM PATIL of Govinda Devnar, District, South Salsette till lately carrying on business in Flowers at Grant Road in Bombay ..... A Debtor
Ex parte: DAHIBAI, daughter of Dayal Ludha, a Minor by her father, next friend and natural Guardian Dayal Ludha: Petitioning Creditor

On the 5th day of August, 1931 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the above-named Debtor as an Insolvent.
Dated this 5th day of Aug. 1931.
K.A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar
3371.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of UMEDLAL VITHALJI SHETH, of Gondal Hindu Inhabitant, a bachelor who at the time of his death served and resided in Nairobi in British East Africa .....Deceased.
TRICUMLAL VITHALJI SHETH of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, an Advocate (A. S.) of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Jermahal (Dhobi Talao), without the Fort of Bombay, a brother of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty third day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the Twenty-second year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.
The 23rd day of July 1931.
Messrs. DIVEKAR & POPATLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3370

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913,
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, and reduced.

THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED and REDUCED: Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rangnekar on 13th May, 1931, for confirming the resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Rupees 50,00,000/- to Rupees 32,75,000/-, is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on Friday the 21st day of August, 1931.
Dated this 3rd day of August, 1931.
EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Company.
3357

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.
O. P. 93 of 1922.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WINDING UP OF THE RIPON PRESS SUGAR MILLS, CO., LTD. BELLARY.

AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

The Ripon Press and Factory, situate in Raichur, will be sold in Public Auction at the Press premises, Raichur, on SATURDAY, 22-8-1931 commencing at 11 a.m.
(Sd.) S. SREENIVASA IYYER,
Official Liquidator.
Bellary, 29-7-31.
3321

Amusements.

PATHE
CINEMA
To-morrow
GRIM!
SPECTACULAR ! !
THRILLING ! ! !
A GREAT EPIC
PACKED WITH HUMAN INTEREST; DRAMA, FIGHTING ROMANCE.
A MAELSTROM OF HUMAN HATE AND A GREAT REDEMPTION
THE BIG HOUSE
Young and old—Brutal and kind—Ruthless and tired—Cowardly and brave—Match their wits in a game of Life and Death
A PICTURE THAT WILL LIVE FOR EVER IN YOUR MEMORY
All your favourites:—
Chester Morris
Wallace Beery
Lewis Stone
Robert Montgomery
Leila Hyams
J. C. Nugent
and
A cast of 3,000 in all are in it
THE BIG HOUSE
Special parking arrangements. Free List entirely suspended.
NOTE:—From August 8th all matinee performances will commence at 3-30 instead of 4.
Commencing August 9th, there will be a matinee show every Sunday Morning at 10.

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR
Opening TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 P. M.
Folies Bergere Revue.
"PARIS"
With IRENE BORDINI and JACK BUCHANAN.
First National All-Colour Hit!

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Thrill to the Revelation in EMIL JANNINGS Dramatic Acting in
"BETRAYAL"
Supported by ESTHER RALSTON and GARY COOPER.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Merry Clowns of "Rio Rita"
BERT WHEELER
and
ROBERT WOOLSEY
In their latest All-Talking, Singing and Dancing Picture.
HALF-SHOT AT SUNRISE

PATHE CINEMA
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10.
JUST FOR A SONG
ALL-TALKING—SINGING—DANCING
With
LILIAN DAVIES
ROY ROYSTON—DICK HENDERSON
FAMOUS BEAUTY CHORUS
MANGAN'S TILLERETTE DANCERS
SID SEYMOUR
And His
MAD HATTERS ORCHESTRA.
With
MICKEY MOUSE
Note:—From August 8th all matinee performances will commence at 3-30 instead of 4.
COMMENCING AUGUST 9TH
There will be a Matinee Show Every Sunday Morning at 10.

COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1931.
MADAN THEATRES TOUCHING TALKIE-MARVEL
NEXT TO THE
PICTURE of DISTINCTION and GLORY
"SHIRIN—FARHAD"
IS
BHARATI-BALAK
WITH RENOWNED MOHAN & SHARIFA & POPULAR-STAR PATIENCE COOPER—SCREEN-GEM—
(ALL-TALKING, SINGING AND DANCING)
With an heart-rending story by Reputed Dramatist AGHA MD. ASHA.
EXQUISITE DANCING & EXCELLENT MUSIC NEVER HEARD BEFORE Photophoned on the Popular
'RCA' AS IN "SHIRIN-FARHAD" FAME
BOOKING IN ADVANCE. GLOBE-TALKIES SANDHURST ROAD.

LALITKALADARSH
A Drama Full Of Love, Romance and Patriotism
By Mr. Y. N. Tipnis
"NEKJAT-MARATHA"
(NEW PLAY)
—MATINEE SHOWS—
on Saturday the 8th August at 4 p. m. (S, T,)
and Sunday the 9th August at 3-30 p. m, (S, T,)
PLANS FOR 15th and 16th ARE OPEN FOR BOOKING

Auction Sales.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 17 NEGATIVE REELS OF CINEMA FILMS CALLED LANKANI LUXMI.
Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th August 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Mehta Laljee & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Narayendas Bhaichand Mistry of Baroda the Pledgee and on account and at the risk of Luxman Hari Kanhere, Narayan Gopinath Devare and Homi Adarji Master doing business under the name and style of Kohinoor United Artists the Pledgors:—
17 Negative Reels of Cinema Films called Lankani Luxmi.
Terms: 50 per cent deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

MESSRS. VORA & CO
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE ON (SUNDAY) 9th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Government Bunglow, 8, Queens Road, next to Bombay Presidency Radio Club, near Churchgate Station, of Dining Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, Vulcan Motor Car etc.
Property of an European Gentleman and others.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 6

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 5-9-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-12.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 71-12 N.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-12.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82-6.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-7.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-6.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-2N.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 99-12.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-10.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99-12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-1.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100-11.
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 103-14.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 70.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 69.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 69.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100-8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 100-8.
17th August settlement.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 59-4.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 99-12.
Tone of Market:—Quieter.

Quotation Of Local Mill Cloth.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.):—

Bombay, Aug. 6.

KHADI.		Rs.	A.	P.
Textile	Per lb.	0	8	3
Century	"	0	7	6
Karimbhoy	"	0	7	6
Moon	"	0	8	0
E. D.	"	0	8	0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34-40 In)				
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	Per lb.	0	11	3
Century 6404-8705	"	0	11	9
Fazal (Mahal)	"	0	11	6
Pehlad	"	0	11	3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	"	0	11	3
Manekji (Patangia)	"	0	0	0
Daud Sahib	"	0	11	0

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) NO. 5202, 5303.

Rachael	Per lb.	0	11	9
Moon	"	0	11	6
David	"	0	11	6
Phoenix	"	0	11	9
Hindustan	"	0	11	6
Crown	"	0	12	0

LONG CLOTH X Quality.

Apollo	Per lb.	0	11	3
Century	"	0	11	9
David	"	0	11	3
Jam	"	0	11	6
Maher	"	0	11	3
Spring	"	0	11	9
Jacob	"	0	11	3

LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In.

Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0	10	9
Spring (Merchant)	"	0	10	9
Century (Bugle)	"	0	10	9
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	0	10	9
Apollo (Pyala)	"	0	10	6
Sakuntla	"	0	11	0
Pehlad (Siwala)	"	0	10	6
David	"	0	10	6
Atlas	"	0	10	3
Maher	"	0	10	9
Jubili	"	0	10	0
Sundri	"	0	10	7 1/2
SALITA.				
Tata	Per lb.	0	10	6
Spring (Merchant)	"	0	10	6
DHOOTIES 7, 8 and 9 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	0	12	6
Textile (Bicycle)	"	0	11	9
Century	"	0	12	0
Jacob	"	0	11	9
Moon Mill	"	0	12	0
David	"	0	11	3
Barsi	"	0	10	9

DHOOTIES 10 Yards.

	Per lb.			
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	0	12	0
Textile (Bicycle)	"	0	11	6
Century	"	0	11	6
Jacob	"	0	11	3
Mun Mill	"	0	11	6
David	"	0	11	3
1386 Tata	"	0	11	0
GIN COLOURED.				
B 1515 Ratilal	Per Piece	3	13	0
A 1515 Tulsidas	"	3	12	0
779 (Balance)	"	0	14	0
4141 (Balance)	"	9	14	0
MBW Century	"	9	12	0
EWB Maneckji	"	9	4	0
LEPAD. Big Size.				
Spring	Per lb.	0	11	0
Textile	"	0	11	0
Century	"	0	11	0
Moon	"	0	10	9
David	"	0	10	9
Apollo	"	0	10	9
MARKIN JAPAN (Indian quality).				
Toyo Podar	Per Piece	0	0	0
1098	"	3	0	0
9810	"	3	4	0
42042	"	3	12	0
3810	"	0	0	0
Century	"	0	0	0
3838	"	6	11	0
4038	"	0	0	0
4138	"	7	6	0
4438	"	0	0	0
2142	"	7	3	0
4428	"	7	12	0
BLACK CHECK.				
5800 Sholapur	"	7	2	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.				
Kanta	Per lb.	0	14	3
Victoria	"	0	13	6
Pehlad	"	0	14	0
City	"	0	14	6
Framji	"	0	0	0

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Aug. 5.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	4,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

Tone of Silver:—Steady. India bought. Sellers scarce. Conditions remain unchanged.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Working Committee of All-India Nationalist Muslim Party, 8 p.m. at Samudra Tarang, Nepean Sea Road.

A.I.C.C. Meeting 3 p.m. Mahvir Jain Bidyalaya Hall, Gowalia Tank.

Mahatma's address to Parsis, C. J. Hall, 6-30 p.m.

S. S. Malwa with the English mails of July 23, due at 6 p.m.

Harwood League: East Lancs. vs. Attached Section, Ccoperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 8.

S. S. Ranchi with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Charity Football Match: Referees vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperange, 5-45 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-45 p.m. Sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd. 5 p.m. Dr. (Miss) Jerbano E. Mistri's talk on "cause of high infant mortality" (in Gujerati) 7 p.m. Moulvi G. M. Kamar's recitation of Koran.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Nirvana" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 7th inst.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—An urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on 7th instant (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) sharp at the Committee's Office at Parel.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from Bombay of 1st instant arrived at Aden at 4-30 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

NAUJAWAN BHARAT SABHA:—Under the auspices of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha a public meeting will be held to-day evening at 6 p.m. on the Chawpatty Sands to protest against the Congress participation in the R. T. C. Miss Maniben Kara will preside.

GUJARATI STREE SAHAKARI MANDAL:—The annual general meeting of the Shri Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal, Ltd., will be held at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, on Monday (10th instant), at 4 p.m.

PARSI RAZKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when Mahatma Gandhi will speak.

Entrance will be by tickets, which may be obtained at the hall from 2 p.m. proceeds for Sabarmati Ashram.

As the doors of the hall will be opened at 5 p.m., the public is requested not to attend earlier than that hour. The meeting is open for all communities.

CHRISTA SEVA SANGHA ASHRAM:—Five lectures will be delivered on Saturday Evenings at 6 p.m. in the Lecture Hall (Opposite the Agricultural College, near Bhamburda Station.) The dates and subjects of the lectures are as under.

Aug. 8th "Morality and Modern Science," by Brother Ronald. Aug. 15th "Religion and Modern Science," by Brother Ronald. Aug. 22nd "The Attitude of Jesus towards Women," by Father Yesudas Martyn. Aug. 29th "The Attitude of Jesus towards Sex," by Father Yesudas Martyn and Sept. 5th "The Vision of God," by Brother Leonard.

Five Recital Lectures on "some of Shakespeare's Villains" will be delivered by Father Eric Barber on Tuesday Evening at 6 p.m. at the same place. The dates are as under:—Aug. 11th Richard the Third, Aug. 18th Macbeth and Lady Macbeth (I); Aug. 25th Macbeth and Lady Macbeth (II); Sept. 1st Iago, and Sept. 8th Edmund, Goneril and Regan.

TIVIMNENSES UNION.—Under the auspices of the Tivimnenses Union, the annual Social gathering of the Tivimnenses will be held on Saturday (8th instant) at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

FIGURES OF GROSS EARNINGS.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of July 1931, subject to adjustments, were as follows:—

	For the month of July 1931. Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	4,55,658/-
Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Ltd.	5,18,848/-
Tata Power Co., Ltd.	4,73,824/-

ACCEPTANCES FOR SATURDAY'S POONA RACES

—:o:—

Horse Left-In

The following are the acceptances for the second day of the Poona Summer Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

2-30 P.M. RACE.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400 and third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Kasir 9-5; France 9-3; Vimto 9-0; Waalim 9-0; Isfan 9-0; Orient 9-0; Anchor 8-7; Khalil Khan 8-13; Yafar 8-10; Prince Charlie 8-10; Sandown 8-10; Babel 8-7; Mohtasum 8-7; Nahar 8-7; Chapookchi 8-6; Blotting Kagaz 8-6; Safety 8-6; Turkey 7-13; Abbas Khan 7-13; Hardinge 7-13; Black Beauty 7-13; Falcon 7-13; Badruzzaman 7-13 and Khadev 7-13.

3 P.M. RACE

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; and third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Arabian Apple 9-5; Kashaf 9-3; Hasna 9-3; Paris 9-0; Farman 8-11; Arcadia 8-10; Noomas 8-10; Mohtamad 8-10; Golden Eagle 8-10; Newfoundland 8-10; Tabib 8-10; Tourist 8-10; Ghanim Beg 8-7; Redoubt 8-6; Subiliya 8-7; Electric 8-7; Bulbul Hazar 8-7; Misshan 8-6; Rustom 8-6; Minam 8-6; Jaibachi 8-4; Al Hamil 8-2; Jamal Pasha 7-13; Bunny Hug 7-4 and Zozan 6-11.

3-30 P.M. RACE

THE SUNGUM PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Abrash 9-0; Jassir 9-0; Shiniar 8-13; Sohail 8-12; Galliard 8-8; Taimurlung 8-6; Vita 8-6; Rolls Royce 8-3; Wazir Pasha 7-12; Mushoor 7-10; Al Wali 7-10; Bakhtiar 7-9; Sialkot 7-9; Manshad 7-8 and Nofal 7-1.

4 P.M. RACE

THE MYSORE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 250. A handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Balkan Princess 9-7; Heiress 8-9; Devaka 9-7; Swaran Latta 8-9; Billy Ryan 7-11; Raisina 8-8; Rose Burn 8-0; Ratheen 8-4; Red Rose 7-9; Tout-a-Coop 7-6; Tanjiers 7-6; Dunya 7-6; Spring Song 7-6; Poetry 7-6; Kamala 7-5 and Belle of York 7-3.

4-30 P.M. RACE

THE SOMERSET PLATE.—Distance 3 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Classes II and III, which have not won a race in India.

Jabel Druse 9-12; Rossauter 9-8; The Lawyer 8-11; In The Gloming 8-3; Battle Orb 8-6; Valicare 8-5; Beresina 8-4; Captain Hardy 7-6 and Spring Double 6-12.

5 P.M. RACE

THE MULLINGAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 500. Terms for horses in Class III.

Tindee Gee 9-8; Gadyach 9-3; Henrietta 9-3; Southerner 9-3; Mount 8-8; Flying Steve 8-8; Roi de Montagne 8-8; Kum Bak 8-6; Tangle 8-6; Chivalresque 8-1; Prince Arthur 7-8; Miss Cognac 7-6; Lass O'Gowan 7-6 and Lowland Raider 7-6.

5-30 P.M. RACE

THE SUNGUM PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 2000; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Blue Funnel 9-0; Akra 9-0; Collector 8-12; Masud Beg 8-8; Saifulzaman 8-6; Akram 7-13; Kantaka 7-13; Wallace 7-12; Mascat 7-12; Kurdi 7-12; Noori Sayid 7-10 Malik Beg 7-9; Khalil Pasha 7-6 and Aman 7-4.

6 P.M. RACE

THE LINGFIELD PARK PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 750. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mount Argos 9-3; Amsel 9-2; Conciliator 9-0; Lipstown 8-12; Red Astrachan 8-12; Epos 8-11; Palm Leaf 8-7; Frater 8-5; Thaxted 8-1; Romanesco 8-3; Gallant Gael 8-0; Gamvros 7-11; Chabootra 7-11; Certainly 7-11 and Asterisk 7-9.

6-30 P.M. RACE

THE KOWEIT PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Sarkha 9-12; Funny Face 9-5; Sarsam 9-4; Maneck Beg 9-3; Shamsuzzaman 9-2; Cardinal 9-2; Jodi 9-1; Empire 8-13; Saifuldowla 8-12; Darianoor 8-11; Black King 8-8; Sea King 8-8; Maharaja 8-6; Sannam 8-5; Moon Spark 8-3; Warwick 7-3; Yona 8-0; Khumayssa 7-11; Majid Beg 7-9; Kabaila 7-9; Prince Edward 7-6; Fakri Pasha 7-6 and Raza Khan 7-1.

"PROPHETS DAY" & BOMBAY COUNCIL

Adjournment Motion Refused By House

POONA, August 6.

To-morrow being the last day of the second session of the Bombay Legislative Council, non-official members showed an inclination to-day to dispose of the private resolutions without much discussion. The first resolution to-day,—to appoint a committee for the prevention of beggary,—was lost.

The second, to consider and report, after taking evidence as to how the financial aspect of irrigation works in the Deccan could be improved, (having regard to the fact that the present return on the amount of Rs. 10 crores which was sunk in their construction was even less than one per cent.) asd to suggest ways and means to improve the same was accepted by the Government.

Similarly a third resolution, to give effect to the recommendations of the Starte Committee appointed to inquire into the various disabilities of the depressd classes and the aboriginal tribes of the Presidency, was also accepted by Government.

When the Council met to-day the member from Surat wanted to move an adjournment of the House to consider the situtaion in regard to the "banning of a religious meeting to celebrate the Prophets Day". in Surat as he was not satisfied with the Home Member's statement on the subject yesterday. But as only 24 members supported the motion leave was not granted by the President.—A.P.

SIKANDARABAD RIOT CASES.

MULTAN, August 6.

The Sikandarabad riot cases will be taken up from to-morrow, day to day, in the Multan jail by Mr. P. C. David. Altogether 87 accused will stand trial of whom 81 are Mahomedans and 6 Hindus. The former are charged under Section 395 I.P.C. and the latter under Section 147 I.P.C.—A.P.

FATIMABAI ROGAY DISPENSARY:—The total number of patients treated in this charitable dispensary in July was 9603, out of which 8,223 were treated elopathically and 1,380 homeopathically.

HOW BURMESE "REBEL" LEADER WAS ARRESTED

RANGOON, August 6.

Details concerning the arrest of Nyana show that he was taken into custody along with five followers at Hsmohsai on August 2. All were in an exhausted condition and the rebel leader was dressed as a layman. He has been identified as Saya San by an officer of the Criminal Investigation Department who proceeded to the place for the purpose. Saya San is now lying seriously ill at Hsipaw. Rewards of Rs. 10,000 by the Government of Burma and Rs. 500 by the Shan States had been offered for the arrest of Saya San.—A.P.

36 CONGRESS WORKERS JAILED IN MUTTRA

What Truce Means To Public

(From Our Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, Aug. 4.

Sriyut Dori Lal an enthusiastic Congress worker and a member of the District Congress Committee has been sentenced on the 3rd instant to be bound down for one year, or, in default, to undergo one year's simple imprisonment. He was sent to the jail.

TRUCE AND AFTER.

It is the 36th conviction of a political worker in the Muttra district after the Truce; 34 village Congress workers of Choumunha and Bijhari have already been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment, one has been sent over for 2 years' R. I. under section 124-A and another of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha has been given one year's S. I. under Sec. 108 Cr. P. C.

The case of Professor Krishna Chandra, General Secretary of the District Congress Committee under section 108 will begin from the August 4 before the District Magistrate, to whose court it has now been transferred by the High Court.

In a few days, during the last fortnight of Shravan, there will be the Jhulan fair at Muttra and Brindaban. On this occasion thousands of pilgrims come to the place for "darshan". This year there will be an intensive propaganda for the boycott of foreign cloth on this occasion.

The Congress Committee is also thinking of peaceful picketing at the shops and temples. It is expected that the pilgrims will not bring any foreign cloth with them on this sacred occasion and would exclusively use swdeshi cloth.

CORPORATION EXONERATE FIRE BRIGADE

Commissioner Denies Threats To Witnesses

Bombay Municipal Corporation passed the report of the Works Committee appreciating the services of the Fire Brigade at yesterdays meeting. The Municipal Commissioner regretted that Mr. Bird, Test Audit Officer, and the Fire Brigade were unnecessarily attacked by Mr. Balubhai Desai. Mr. Bird, he said, was well known as a painstaking and conscientious officer and the fire brigade for their punctuality and quickness.

The Corporation resumed debate os the question of fire outbreak which took place at Dhabu Street on 1st May last. At the last meeting Prof. V. G. Rao moved that the letter from the Commissioner on the subject be recorded with an expression of the Corporation's appreciation of the work done by the Fire Brigade on the occasion.

There were a number of amendments

NOT A FAIR REPORT.

Dr. J. V. Vora said the report of the Works Committee before this Corporation, was passed by the casting vote of the Chairman. It was not a fair report made after due enquiry and witnessees who should have been examined, were not examined.

Sir Vasantrao said the water supply at the time of fire was at the highest pressure possible.

COMMISSIONER'S REMARKS.

The Municipal Commissioner regretted that Mr. Balubhai Desai had attacked Mr. Bird, who was well-known to the Corporation as a painstaking and conscientious officer. What Mr. Bird did was to go with Mr. S. K. Barodawala and Mr. Mohmedali Allabux and to inform the people that he would hold enquiry the following day and as the matter was very important they should come with specific instances of corruption and not with mere vague allegations. This, the Commissioner said, could not be called a threat. If there was any evidence of corruption, people would have come forward long ago to support the allegations.

It was stated that the fire brigade arrived late. He averred that the Bombay Fire Brigade had a splendid record for punctuality and quickness and there were records when they went with fire engines one minute after the fire broke out.

There was unimpeachable evidence of self-recording instruments that the pressure was sufficient. He therefore urged the House not to press the matter further and accept the Works Committee's report.

The question was put to vote and the original proposition was passed by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

MUSLIM STUDENTS CONDEMN JINNAH HALL OUTRAGE

An extraordinary meeting of the Muslim Students' Union was held on the August 4 when it was unanimously resolved that the members of the Muslim Students' Union sympathise with the Nationalist Muslim leaders and others who were injured at Jinnah Hall Meeting and condemn the most un-Islamic and cowardly action of the supporters of the opposition party at the meeting.

Several members also spoke that brute force was not the order of the day, that the educated public should be convinced by sound reasons; and that every right minded Muslim youth is a Nationalist first and last.

RS. 15,000 DAMAGES CLAIMED

Against Two Officers

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 6.

A civil suit claiming Rs. 15,000 as damages from Mr. Seaman District Magistrate, Seoni, and Mr. Pendharker, Sub-Judge Jubulpore, was filed on 3rd instant in the Court of Additional District Judge, Seoni by Sir Harj Singh Gour on behalf of Pundit Ravi Shanker Shukla of Raipur.

Mr. Shukla alleges that while in August last he was in Seoni Jail, the second defendant Pendharker forcibly took his thumb impression in the office of the Jail Superintendent with the help of eleven court peons and that he did this under orders from the District Magistrate.

THE HOME MEMBER.

Mr. Shukla further states that he brought the matter to the notice of the Home Member when the latter visited Seoni Jail after the incident.

He has filed the plaint holding both the defendants jointly and severally responsible for the violence committed on him and, therefore, claims damages.

HINDI-SPEAKING RESIDENTS' CONFERENCE

Session On Saturday And Sunday

The first session of the Hindi-Speaking Residents' Conference, Bombay, will be held on Saturday (8th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) and on Sunday (9th inst.) at 1 p.m. (S. T.) at Madhav Baug (C. P. Tank), when Shrikrishna Dutt Paliwal, Editor "Sainik" Agra, will preside. Syt. Mukund Malviya is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The Fee of Reception Committee member Re. 1/-, and the delegate's fee is As. 8. Along with the Conference there will be also held: (1) Sports and Wrestling Shows, and (2) Kavi Sammelan.

The following amongst others are expected to speak in the Conference:—Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Syt. Dwarka Prasad Misra, Babu Purshottamdass Tandon, Syts. Sitla Sahai, Balkrishna Sharma, Editor "Pratap," and other leaders.

DEAD MAN'S RETURN TO EARTH!

After Lapse Of 10 Years.

BUDAPEST (HUNGARY)

Residents here were astounded in Mail Week to find that a man whom they had buried 10 years ago had come back to earth quite hale and hearty. This individual Liliom as he was then called, had earned for himself the reputation of breaker of women's hearts, and there was no end to the many amours the handsome, swaggering Liliom had. Budapest was therefore quite surprised one day when Liliom led to the altar one of the pretty housemaids of the village and settled down as a respectable, married man. For a time all went well, but gradually the womenfolk of the village began to gossip that Liliom's venture into matrimony was not a success. Constant bickering between him and his young wife led Liliom to beat her, but she loved him so much that she remained true to him in spite of the gossip of the village.

Matters came to a head when one day Liliom, caught in the act of holding up a pay-master, committed suicide and was buried by his neighbours who condoled with his young widow who was beside herself with grief at the loss of her loved one, the more so, as she was then expecting a baby. Years passed and Liliom's wife had still remained true to his memory, and carefully brought up his child. Just as the tenth anniversary of his death was coming on Budapest was surprised to see Liliom come back to earth! He had many things interesting to tell, and recounted faithfully his trial by the Judge in Heaven his sentence in Purgatory and the wonderful and extraordinary life in Heaven and Purgatory.

Those who would like to see for themselves this extraordinary individual and what befell him would do well to visit the Rialto Talkies where all these marvellous happenings are shown.

LATE LASTURJI DR. RABJI PESHOTAN SANJANA

A Great Parsi Scholar And Priest

We regret to announce the death of Dasturji, Dr. Dorabji Peshotan Sanjana, a High Priest of Parsis of Bombay, which took place on Wednesday last at the age of 74. He was a graduate of the Bombay University. After graduating in 1880 he studied Avesta and Pehalvi, at the Sir Jamshedji Madressa. He won the Sir Jamsetji Fellowship in 1885, and the Sir Jamsetji Gold Medal in 1889. He was appointed Principal of the Madressa in 1899, and continued to enjoy the post till his death. He was a Fellow of the University of Bombay and Examiner of Avesta, Pehlavi and Persian languages in the University examinations. His erudition was known in all quarters, and Government, in appreciation of it, gave him the title of "Shams-ul-Ulma," and the Marburg University of Germany granted him the degree of Ph.D. He took great interest in the educational welfare of his co-religionists, and was the staunchest advocate of establishing a Zoroastrian College, when, besides imparting the knowledge in languages and arts, education in history, literature and religion could be given. In appreciation of his manifold services, a circle of his friends and admirers published in 1925 a memorial volume entitled, "Indo-Iranian Studies" wherein opinions given by the servants of Europe and America about the erudition of the Dasturji were published. By his sad death the Parsi community has lost one of the greatest scholars and a great priest. May his soul rest in peace.

Indianization Of Indian Stores Dept. Urgent

"ABOLITION OF IT UNECONOMIC"

Having been called to give its opinion on the contents of a letter addressed to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry by the Secretary, Stores, Printing and Stationery Sub-Committee of the Retrenchment Advisory Committee, Simla, the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce in a letter to the Secretary, advocates the retention of the Indian Stores Department, although Indian industrialists and businessmen have a grievance against it of not having patronised them to the fullest extent in the past. In the opinion of the Committee if economy is what is aimed at it could be secured by a reasonable reduction in the salaries of highly paid officers and the abolition of superfluous posts in the Department. And the Committee believes some economy will be effected on the lines indicated. Further, the Committee emphasises the necessity of Indianizing the Department, especially its Inspection Branch, as well as of transferring to it the stores purchase work of Departments such as the Military and Railways, at the earliest date. Again it recommends that it should be laid down as a definite policy for the guidance of the Department that it should hereafter increasingly patronize Indian made goods.

It expresses a fear that it may be proposed to abolish the Department altogether; but it cannot look upon the act as a proper solution unless it is to complicate the problem and make it uneconomic.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Further Fall In Jute Prices

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Jutes further fell in share values in sympathy with weaker hessian market and only a limited business was put through. Later, towards close a better tone prevailed and speculative counters were marked up sharply. In coals a moderate number of dealings were reported at slightly lower levels. Teas were neglected. The miscellaneous section showed no change. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—3 1/2 per cent paper 52-11, 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 71-10, 5 per cent Bonds 1935/95 5, 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 99-11, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921/41 103-6.

Banks.—Imperial Bank fully paid 820 small lot, ditto contg. 224 small lots.

Coals.—Bengal Giridih 1-8, Burra Dhemo 5, Burrakur 10-4, Equitable 18-8, Ghusick and Muslia 2-1, Kurdi 9-10, Minto 2-9, New Kendah 2-2, North Damuda 2-8, Raneegunge 31-12.

Jutes.—Barnagore 110 small lots, Bally 198 small lot, Caledonian 413-8, Clive 18-12, Fort Gloster ordy. 410, Gondalpara ordy. 675, Howrah 31, Kamarhatty 355, Kinnison ordy. 585, Lansdowne ordy. 109, National 18-8, Presidency 4-11, Reliance ordy. 53-8.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Chemical pref. 10-14, Indian Iron and Steel 3-4, B. I. Corporation defd. 0-8-0, Calcutta Tramways ordy. 4-11, Midnapore Zemindary 64 small lot.—A. P.

BOYCOTT OF JAMNAGAR PORTS

State Feeling The Pinch

ORDERS ISSUED FOR RELEASING PRISONERS?

(From a Correspondent)

WADHWAN, Aug. 6.

Working Committee, Jamnagar Port Boycott Committee met at Ranpur under the presidentship of Mr. Harilal Parekh. All members were present. The Committee passed three resolutions, first appreciated the cordial and patriotic response given by the Kathiawad public and merchants and appealed to them to strengthen and intensify the boycott to secure the release of innocent young men.

By the second resolution, the Committee devised ways and means to make the boycott still more effective. The Committee resolved to send representatives in Rajputana, North India and Gujarat to request merchants and people to desist buying Jamnagar Port goods. In places like Rajkot and other centres Committee shops will be opened. Picketing also is to be organised. Daily bulletin giving boycott news are to be published.

STATE BUSINESS PARALYSED.

After August 15 extensive touring and picketing programme will be arranged. Most Kathiawar towns have boycotted Jamnagar Port goods and others are following suit. It is understood that strict boycott has greatly paralysed the State business and cables are being daily exchanged between the Jam Saheb and the State.

ORDERS ISSUED?

No definite news are forthcoming, though non-officially advice has been received by the Committee that orders have been issued for the release. The Committee is determined not to oin faith on such news and carry on so long as the Jam Saheb does not respect public opinion and release three public servants unconditionally.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, August 6.

Previous closing rate	8.07
To-day's opening rate	8.12
Difference	plus .05
To-day's closing rate	8.02
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, August 6

Previous closing rate	4.28
To-day's opening rate	4.26
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's closing rate	4.29
Difference	plus 03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, August 6.

Silver ready	13-1/16
Lower	1/16
Silver forward	13-1/16
Lower	1/16

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, August 6.

1st Settlement	43-12-0
2nd Settlement	43-8-0

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1931.

OBSTACLES TO PEACE.

With his characteristic determination not to say anything that may unfairly embarrass the Government with whom he is now negotiating, Mahatma Gandhi has said not a word in the latest issue of "Young India" regarding his negotiations. Nor has he allowed any pressman to "squeeze" out anything out of him on the subject, saying that it is for the Government now, rather than for him, to make a final statement. Our Simla correspondent, however, has thrown some new light on the progress in the negotiations and the hitch therein. It will be remembered that a few days ago Gandhiji suggested to the Home Member and the Viceroy that the Government of India should appoint an independent Arbitration Board to inquire into all the complaints regarding breaches in the Truce Terms, and that the decision of the Board must be accepted as final by both the parties. The talks that followed at Simla were inconclusive, but Government was understood to have promised to consider Gandhiji's suggestion most carefully. Our Simla correspondent now understands that the Home Member has written a letter to Gandhiji regretting that for some important reasons the Government of India are unable to accept his suggestion. But at the same time our correspondent has reason to believe that Lord Willingdon has written a private letter to Gandhiji saying that if there are any complaints from any parts of India regarding the observance of Truce terms, he would personally look into them and that all legitimate grievances will be redressed. Our correspondent further understands that the Governor of Bombay also has given a similar assurance to Gandhiji.

If the terms in which these assurances are couched are clear and emphatic enough, the spirit behind those assurances will no doubt be appreciated by Gandhiji and the Working Committee. But it is difficult to understand what grave difficulties preclude the appointment of Arbitration Boards as suggested by Gandhiji. The Boards, being appointed by Government are hardly likely to misuse their powers. The people have perhaps more reason to fear an abuse of power, even if unconscious. But they are prepared to take the risks, in the consciousness of the justice of their cause. The great advantage of the Arbitration Boards would be that they would bring about speedy and final settlements, while on the contrary the intercession of the Governors or the Viceroy on complaints being made and their sending the complaints down to local officialdom for inquiry and report might only prolong the disputes without their decisions being acceptable to the people. However, in view of the friendly assurances from the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay the prospects seem hopeful of some understanding being arrived at regarding the due observance of the Truce terms even in the absence of both the sponsors of the Truce from India. If such an understanding is possible, it is not likely that minor considerations will dissuade Gandhiji from attending the Round Table Conference; though the way Government has packed the Conference makes one more and more doubtful about a smooth settlement at the Conference. In the latest issue of "Young India" Gandhiji has given, in reply to the frivolous doubts expressed by some, a needless assurance in the following terms: "If I reach London, I can make this promise to all concerned, that whilst on the one hand I will not be guilty of selling the national cause, on the other, the most reactionary Englishman need have no cause to fear my reputed obstinacy, or worse still, anti-British feelings. Those who know me have always credited me with an ample faculty for compromise, though they have found me unyielding on matters of principle." In selecting Gandhiji as its sole representative the Congress, that is say, the whole country, has relied most on his "ample faculty", apart from his promise, to be unyielding on "matters of principle". The immediate question is whether it will be possible for him to leave India. We earnestly hope satisfactory arrangements will soon be made to ensure due observance of the Truce terms, so as to make it possible for Gandhiji to attend the R. T. Conference and settle honourable terms of peace with the British Government. Such a consummation is devoutly to be desired in the interests of India and world peace alike. Let not the Government lightly throw away the splendid chance offered to it by the Congress.

THE NEXT MOVE

In a secluded corner in the Scotch Highlands, away from the prying eyes of journalists, the British Premier and Mr. Stimson, the American Secretary of State who had come over to London for the Seven Powers Conference, will be meeting this week-end to resume their conversations. Reuter's message states that Mr. MacDonald declines to reveal where Mr. Stimson is staying. The two statesmen have thus secured complete privacy for their negotiations, until it is convenient for them, for purposes of propaganda, to allow the world a glimpse into what they propose to discuss. But there can be no doubt that the next move in Anglo-American pourparlers is the vexed question is disarmament. At the great London rally organised under the auspices of the League of Nations Union on July 11, to protest against the menace of armaments, all the three British political leaders, the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Baldwin lent the weight of their influential support to the policy of progressive and effective all-round disarmament. In America President Hoover now finds increasing support to his schemes for a vigorous cutting down of naval expenditure and the only difficulty is the one encountered at Geneva when the members of the League Committee on Disarmament make an attempt to establish a schedule in armament reduction which every State represented at the League must accept. Then there breaks out the spirit of mutual distrust and suspicion and as no one has the courage to subscribe to M. Litvinoff's radical remedy of scrapping off all engines of warfare, such Geneva gatherings become, as an American journalist said, "gatherings of the witless."

The last European war was to end "in making the world safe for democracy." So said the victors and they proposed that democracy should be rendered safe by imposing upon Germany a "punitive" treaty which would keep her crippled, financially and for purposes of defence, for years and years to come. After a decade the truth began to dawn on America that this policy of preserving Germany as a financial cripple was a foolish one. She was too shrewd to point this out immediately to the Allies. But Mr. Owen Young and General Dawes threw out broad hints. At conferences to settle the question of quantity of reparation payments from the vanquished and the means to be employed to exact the payments, the victors at first refused to listen to these warning. But after the lapse of a few years with Europe, excepting Germany, spending more and more on armaments and with the growing menace of a world economic depression, at Geneva, they began to realise that Germany was not a milch-cow and that the financial plight of one important productive unit in the world was bound to affect other units. America with a glut of gold in her banks but a decreasing number of customers to buy her products felt the difficulty most acutely. Hence the Hoover moratorium proposals. It was not pure altruism which prompted those proposals. It was the necessity to save the American tax-payer from immediate shipwreck. As Mr. Brailsford well observes, in an analysis of the situation in the "New Leader" in mail week: "By the year's moratorium the American Treasury and eventually the tax-payers will lose £48 millions; the same tax-payers, or many of them, recover £2,000 millions sunk in German loans, which, in the event of a smash, would have become worthless, or nearly so." Similar is the case with investors in the countries whose governments claim reparations from Germany.

But a strong and just international action in one direction alone, the direction of disarmament, will save the tax-payer in every country in the world from a crushing burden. So long as that burden remains his utility as a purchasing unit of the world's goods is seriously impaired. The "civilised" nations of the world are at present spending £900 millions sterling annually on armaments. Britain which in the pre-war period spent £60 millions per year on armaments now spends about £111 millions. France has the biggest air fleet in the world. America pushes on with the construction of gigantic cruisers. Japan waits and watches how far the Western Powers are serious about disarmament before she consents to reduce her naval building programme. Mussolini's Italy will insist on "parity" with Franue. If America and Britain take the lead in disarmament, if they decide, as a result of the negotiations now being carried on, to initiate a programme of radical reduction themselves, will it not be possible for them at Geneva to persuade others to follow suit?

Trifles.

"The resentment expressed in the 'Times of India' against Mr. Gandhi's attitude in making a distinction between the murder of a guest by a host and any other murder, apropos the Fergusson College outrage, has made the Congress dictator furiously to think."—"Evening News."

Gandhiji would readily appreciate the humour of this self-advertisement, provided his attention were drawn to the relevant articles in my two contemporaries.

* * * * *

I was amused to discover from the newspapers outside Bombay that a Press agency had supplied them with two versions of the Jinnah Hall incident. The first suggests that "hot words" were "exchanged" between the contending parties, resulting in severe injuries to Hakim Abdul Jalil Nadvi. There was, of course, a regrettable outburst of a comparatively general attack, but—"The Separatist leaders, however, soon pacified the crowd."

And with this sigh of relief the message breathes its last.

* * * * *

This I find has been followed by another version with details. This is substantially different from the one originally sent out. And because I have decided—I once wrote a prize essay on Safety First—to agree with Brutus of the "Khilafat", I say that this second account is substantially incorrect.

* * * * *

But you might wonder why. I also did. I said to myself: "How is it that a characteristically short, interesting and well-balanced account drawn up with a sense of "responsibility" that always requires blame to be equally distributed, unless, of course, it can be thrown exclusively on Congress or Nationalist Muslims . . . how is it that such an account was supplanted by a silly one?"

* * * * *

I pondered long and deeply. And found the answer, which was, as a matter of fact, staring me in the face.

On learning of the details this News Agency discovered that "while trying to emerge from the melee, the Associated Press correspondent received a blow." This was naturally too much and, therefore, entrusting its balanced moderation and impartiality to the care of winds, it ran amok in the columns of its subscribers.

* * * * *

"The Government of India have an expensive Publicity Department, but its services are rarely utilised, when the Government have anything important to tell the people."—Anglo-India.

That is because important things are usually expected to be "anticipated" by Anglo-Indian correspondents.

THE NEW HYPOCRISY

(By F. K.)

"What do you think" asked a friend "are we getting anywhere near to arbitration as a solvent of international differences of opinion?" This is one of those very broad questions that can have a very broad answer, which answer in the process of lighting up the field of human vision, show up large tracts of average human ignorance. My friend seeing my blankness before so big a question, proceeded to search for a tentative line of reply. "There's, of course", he said, "The League of Notions." It was a slip of the tongue. But he liked the notion. "Come to think of it, it would be a good idea to call it the 'League of Notions,' for, indeed, what has the Geneva body done for the cause of world arbitration? Is it not, apart from questions of broad principles on small matters, very much a sort of Imperialist good-will bureau?" We more or less agreed that it was.

The war cleared up much of the cant clogging up the real issues of politics, high finance, and Imperialist policy. The mush of benevolence in this quarter was blown sky-high. And yet human ignorance is colossal. It returns by instinctive glamour to its old gods. Only it calls them by different names. Even the new democracies become oligarchies before they are a few weeks old. What has the war done then, after all, on the positive side, if the world has learnt no lessons from it? Has it merely made us all more hypocritical than even our pre-war fellows? Is this extreme candour of the post-war era merely a greater pose than the Victorian and Edwardian respectability which we believe to have cloaked a multitude of sins? For, think. Till the Armistice we still believed in war; we believed that our politicians strove to fashion "a paradise for heroes" among other altruistic schemes. Now we believe nothing of the sort. Now we are absolutely positive that altruism and politics simply do not mix. And yet we allow ourselves to be duped and hypnotized by Disarmament Conferences, International conversations, and various puppetshows—securely blissful though not blissfully secure before the ever rapidly developing menace of aerial mobilisation, poison-gas preparations and all the rest of it behind the scenes, while we look at pictures of a scrapped "pocket battleship" and are entertained by talks of a "naval holiday," and Mr. Hoover's domestic bliss.

INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY.

WHY SHOULD THE A. I. R. O, NOT AFFORD INDIANS REQUISITE TRAINING?

(By V. K. JOSHI).

II*.

In the last European War, it was experienced that there could be sufficient recruitment of the rank and file, but there was a want of sufficient officers to command them. As soon as a man was recruited, he could be trained up, within six months at the most, to go on active service—even to the front. But, before a man could be placed in command of a detachment, however small, he requires a good deal more intensive training, both theoretical and practical. This means that officers cannot be recruited at the eleventh hour, just when the pressing need for them arises. They require previous training—training as officers, to take command in war.

THE A. I. R. O.

To provide, therefore, against the emergency of war, when officers would be required in very large numbers, the "Army in India Reserve of Officers" was organised on a more extensive scale after the last war Those who have joined the "Reserve of Officers" have staked everything—life and profession. They are liable to be called out at any emergency when general mobilization is ordered. They all hold a King's Commission. It was not till very recently that the Army Reserve of Officers was made open to Indians. Even to-day, there are only a very few Indians holding Commissions in the "combatant branches" of the Army Reserve of Officers. The Bombay U.T.C. has got the honour of having the largest number of Reserve Officers selected from amongst its trained men

TRANSFER TO REGULAR SERVICE.

As the officers are trained to take command in war, and as they are found fit to take such command, their services can be transferred, if they so desire, to the regular service without any detriment to the efficiency of the Army. The responsibility during war-time is by far much greater than during peace. If a Reserve Officer is fit to take command in war, 'ipso fact,' he is much more so in peace. A few such Indian Reserve Officers may be available even to-day for absorption into the regular army.

A SUGGESTION.

To increase the efficiency of the Reserve Officers, those of them, who desire and deserve to undergo any of the courses for intensive specialisation in subjects mentioned in para "d" of part I of the University Corps Manual should be eligible for admission to any of the schools for training Reserve Officers. After undergoing any such specialised course of training they should be absorbed into the standing army on the same ranks as they hold in the Reserve, just as they would be absorbed on Active Service during war.

During peace time intensive training from the point of view of defence and attack in general can be best had on the Frontier. There the Army is required to be active and vigilant as on war service. Reserve Officers should be sent at least once in every three years to the Frontier for their annual training. That would acquaint them at least to some extent with service conditions and would make them more capable and efficient to take over command during war. It would al-

(Continued on page 6.)

*The first article appeared on the July 25.

WISE MEN OUT OF THE EAST.

—:o:—

AT LONDON INTERNATIOAL GATHERINGS.

(By Miss GWYNETH FODEN.)

On Thursday, July 23rd, the International New Thought Alliance held their annual conference. Delegates from all parts of the world represented societies interested in science and psychology, from Ethical Churches, Humane Movements, Christian Churches, Higher Thought centres, Spiritualist movements, Swedenborgian societies to the Theosophical Society, Order of the Cross and Studio of Universal Light. The object of the debate was "Aspects of Truth". There were no delegates from the East, but, later, two Indians, whom I shall mention again, were invited to speak.

A NEGRO'S BELIEF IN JESUS.

One and all, the delegates spoke of the Higher Life and the Higher Thought, and all were, I believe, deep and sincere. All (none excepted, not even the only American Negro) spoke of Jesus Christ as the reincarnation of love. Though I could not help thinking while I listened to the Negro speaking in the deep, musical voice, which I knew and loved so well in Africa, that his faith must be great to believe in the Lord of a people who enslaved and mal-treated his race. I wondered if he had quite forgotten the horrors his ancestors suffered in the slave ships from Africa and in the cotton fields of America. I wondered what he thought of the lynchings and burnings that still continue. After all, when you subtract what we now call common humanity, Christianity has not done so much for the Negro; wisely or unwisely, it has converted many of them, but there are still five million slaves in the world and most them are in Abyssinia which had a Christian community at the time of the first church of Rome. Those Americans who preach in the name of Jesus, and who with fiendish delight indulge in the anti-Negro persecution are a disgrace to the Founder of their Faith

I am afraid in spite of all their eloquence and sincerity, the speakers did not convince one. Here is a Society ostensibly by its very name seeking to reinspire the world with spiritual thoughts and truths from every quarter of the globe. What is one person's new thought is another's old one. Therefore I was surprised to hear of the four supreme manifestations of God on earth: only one Person mentioned: what of the others, of Shri Krishna, Buddha and Mahommed? Have the Vedas, the Koran, the writings of Confucius—valued by all metaphysicians and theologians—nothing that the International New Thought Alliance have to learn?

TALL TALK OF PEACE & LOVE!

Then Shri Purohit Swami spoke. He was not a delegate but merely a poet, philosopher and monk of the highest order in Central India. He berated the Conference. You all talk of peace and love, he said, with fear in your hearts. When at the League of Nations Meeting you talked of peace, yet prepared for war. There is war between you, war within yourselves. If there was no fear of war, there would be no need to talk of peace. All would be peace. As the Lord Jesus Christ said: "Love ye one another."

Shri Purohit Swami made a very deep impression by his nobility of countenance, his dignified presence and his spiritual aspect of life. One feels that his mission to Europe to enlighten us on the glory and beauty of spiritual life cannot but bring forth some good. All creeds, all religions are alike to him in his conviction that the salvation of the world lies in the spiritual life alone. May God bless him!

The Swami was followed by another non-delegate, Mr. Durga Das, an Indian journalist, who is only here on a short visit. He began his speech by saying that his spiritual friend, the Swami, had preceded him in most of the things he was going to mention. He told the New Thought Alliance, however, that such a thing as new Thought could not and did not exist in the East. India has no new thought, he continued, India has but a single thought which all Indians have shared down through the ages and which your civilisation has not touched. That is why the Indian problem is more spiritual than material, that is why to understand the Indian you must take him spiritually not materially. In Europe beneath outward unity there is an immense clash of thought, but in India beneath her outward bewildering diversities there is a fundamental unity of thought.

INDIA'S SOUL LAID BARE.

He moved the audience by his brilliant eloquence. Indeed, he lay bare the whole soul of India and made the blind see, softened the hearts of stone, and penetrated the minds of those who would not listen.

Mr. Das goes far to bring about good-will between the East and the West because of his complete mastery of the Indian situation. His success is partly due to that deep and innate quality which combines, in perfect harmony, the most bold imagination with the most cool logic, and which is the secret of his greatness as an orator and a conversationalist.

So wise men once more have come out of the East in accordance with our legend to tell us of the aspect of Truth.

NOTES OE THE DAY.

Aman Sabhas.

The Aman Sabhas that are reported to be started or contemplated in the Meerut District and other parts of the country, are nothing new. Many have cropped up in the past like mushrooms under official or semi-official auspices, and they have all died a speedy natural death. An Aman Sabha at Meerut is said to have unanimously resolved to oppose "very bravely" the Congress Swadeshi propaganda, "to send persons to purchase English cloth from the bazar" and to pit 'loyal' volunteers against Congress pickets. Has the local magistracy held itself in readiness to issue orders under Section 144 forbidding all picketing, lest, forsooth, there should be any conflict between rival volunteers? We have not the least doubt that the boycott of foreign cloth will thrive on the foolish antics of the Aman Sabhas. Often enough it is wise to give the Sabhas long enough rope.

Garvin's Call.

Like so many of his compatriots, Mr. Garvin, the British publicist, has had Gandhiji on his brains for a long time. And as a result, thereof, he has been allowing the hypocrisy characteristic of British Garvins to get exposed. The Public Debts Inquiry report has now driven him into mental hysterics. There is a definitely louder and more frantic appeal to British parties to unite against Gandhiji, who must be made to "abandon his idea of negotiating behind the scenes as a plenipotentiary superior to all the rest". Gandhiji must be shown what appears to British Imperialists his proper place, although that may be regarded by Indians—even non-Congressmen—not so much as an insult to Gandhiji as an exhibition of a contemptibly cheap mentality on the part of his opponents.

"Islam In India."

Nor is Mr. Garvin above the meanness of tactics that are shamelessly patent. While he is calling upon British politicians to unite, he has not,—he never does lose,—lost sight of the advantages of dividing Hindus against Muslims. So the suggestive "hit" is thrown out that until separate electorates are conceded "Islam will block the way." Mr. Garvin is always careful to confine his sympathy to Islam "in India", but he willingly allows himself the delights of rhetoric by dignifying separate electorates to "Islam in India." Mr. Garvin, however, has outdone himself by boosting Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan as "one of the foremost among the young leaders of Islam in India." Youth will blush. So will those Muslims who have not completely wiped out of their memory the history of the last ten years.

Rightly Censured.

While all over the country the people are demanding that land revenue, like other forms of taxation, should be governed by principles approved by the Legislature and that land assessment should not be enhanced till the present economic depression passes away, the Madras Government enhanced the revenue rates in East and West Godavary and Kistna Districts, despite the Council Committee's recommending a reduction in the revenue rates. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Council has in consequence carried without a division an adjournment motion censuring the conduct of the Government. Non-official speakers on the motion are understood to have warned the Government that if the enhanced rates are not suspended till the termination of the present agricultural depression, there would be many Bardolies in the Province. It remains to be seen what the Government will now do. In any case the ryots concerned need to be well organised to safeguard their interests.

Muslim Divines For Joint Electorates

ADULT FRANCHISE AND NO RESERVATION OF SEATS

JAMIAT-UL ULEMA'S FORMULA FOR CONGRESS ACCEPTANCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, August 6.

The Working Committee of Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind after a prolonged discussion extending over two days came to a unanimous decision regarding the Congress formula about the Communal Settlement ltst night.

The text of the resolution is given below. Whereas the various communities of India had not arrived at any unanimous decision which the Congress could have placed as a united demand on behalf of India at this critical juncture before the Round Table Conference in London, the Working Committee of the All-Isdia Congress Committee, therefore, in view of the extreme delicacy of the situation have submitted a formula for the consideration of all the communities concerned, declaring that it is not the final decision and that the Congress would be willing to accept any other better scheme, provided it could satisfy all the communities in view of the fact that the underlying principles of the future constitution of self-Government for India should be such as may secure to each community its legitimate rights and interests may dispell all apprehensions which the minorities entertain towards the majority and may lead India to progress, prosperity, peace and contentment, and considering the fact that at the present juncture it is impossible to base the Indian Constitution upon the high ideal of pure Nationalism as admitted by the Congress itself and the way for united nationhood should be cleared as far as possible, hence the Working Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-I-Hind after fully discussing the Congress formula have arrived at the following decision:

That the Clause (C) of first paragraph, the ambiguiyt in the language of the note appended to second paragraph; Clause (B) of third paragraph, the possibility of double interpretation of fourth paragraph; the words occurring in the seventh paragraph commencing from "provided" and ending with "province" and in paragraph eigt words beginning from "unless" and ending with "India" are unacceptable in the present form.

SUGGESTED FORMULA.

To give satisfaction to Muslims and to be fair and just to all other communities it is necessary that the following formula should be adopted. This formula shall be incorporated in the constitution, as basic principle.

(1) That the culture, language, script, professions, religious education and propaganda, religious institutions profession and practice of religion, places of worship and endowments of the different communities inhabiting in India shall be protected and in none of the above the Government shall have any right to interfere.

(2) Islamic Personal Law shall be protected by specific provisions to be embodied in the constitution wherein it shall be definitely provided that Government and legislatures shall not interfere with the same.

The following shall be inserted in a foot note:

Appended to it by way of illustration of the Personal Law: separation, wife's maintenance, guardianship of marriage and property, will, wakf, inheritance, funeral ceremonies, religious sacrifice, etc.

Muslim Quazis shall be appointed to decide supreme cases when the decision of a Muslim judge is essential and powers shall be given to them in this respect.

SUPREME COURT.

A Supreme Court shall be established to hear and to decide complaints regarding the protection of political and other rights of the minorities in the provinces and the Federal Assembly. This Supreme Court shall be composed of the members of the different communities and its decisions shall be enforced by the Federal Government.

The North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and all other newly constituted provinces shall have the same form of Government and admiration as other provinces.

[illegible] shall be constituted into [illegible] province and its ad- [illegible] shall be so arranged [illegible] e shall be sufficient [illegible] ture.

[illegible] FRANCHISE.

[illegible] shall be extended [illegible] and women and [illegible] ranchise shall be [illegible] would deprive any community from the right of proportionate representation, according to its population.

Joint electorates shall form the basis of representation in the future constitution of India.

NO RESERVATION.

There shall be no reservation of seats for any community in the Punjab and Bengal, but in case any minority community were to demand reservation for itself, seats shall be reserved for communities according to their population.

In all other provinces legislature and Federal Assembly seats shall be reserved for all minorities with the right to contest additional seats.

The future constitution of the country shall be Federal. All the federal units shall be completely autonomous.

RESIDUARY POWERS.

The Federal Assembly shall exercise powers over such subjects only which have an All-India bearing. Residuary powers shall vest in the Federal units, unless all the prvoinces agree that the same be given to the Federal Assembly.

All appointments shall be made by a non-party Public Services Commission, which shall prescribe minimum qualifications and shall have due regard to the principle that no community is deprived of its due share according to its numerical proportion.

NO MONOPOLY.

Further there shall be no monopoly of any community in subordinate services and every community shall be entitled to its just share in the formation of Federal and Provincial cabinets.

The interests of minority communities shall be recognised by convention. No alteration, ammendment and addition shall be made in the Fundamental Articles of the Constitution, unless it is accepted by all the Federal Units.

All the above articles are independent in the sense that if one is rejected the whole formula will automatically fall through.

PROTEST AGAINST R.T.C.

A meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Thursday evening on the Chaupati sands under the auspices of the Navjuwan Bharat Sabha to record its protest against the Round Table Conference. The meeting was well-attended and Dr. G. Y. Chitnis, the President of the Sabha, presided. In his opening remarks he said that the Navjuwans and the masses of India were against the very idea of the Round Table Conference as they were sure that Independence was never achieved through negotiations. He characterised the Congress participation in the R. T. C. as an abject surrender before British Imperialism.

Messrs. Sharma, Karnik and Sardar Jamaitsingh also spoke in the same strain.

The meeting then formed itself into a pocession and marched towards the Gowalia Tank with placards and shouting slogans like "Inquilab Zindabad", "Boycott R. T. C." etc. The procession paraded through Hughes Road, Gowalia Tank Road etc. and stopped before the Jain Maha Vidyalaya where the meeting of the A. I. C. C. was being held. The processionists demonstrated before the hall for sometime and then went to the Gowalia Tank Maidan. A meeting was held on the maidan and a resolution condemning the Congress policy of participating in the R. T. C.

After the meeting a procession was again formed and marched to the Congress House where Dr. Chitnis made a short speech. The processionists then dispersed.

Drs. Bruening And Curtius To Go To Rome

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Berlin.—Drs. Bruening and Curtius have left for Rome on a visit to Mussolini.—Reuter.

GENERAL PURPOSES SUB-COMMITTEE

Evidence From Monday

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The General Purposes Sub-Committee on Retrenchment reassembled to-day and will commence recording evidence of witnesses from Monday.

AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Retrenchment Sub-Committee on P. W. D. and Audit and Accounts examined to-day Mr. Brebner, Chief Engineer.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S TRIUMPH AT A. I. C C

(Continued from page 1).

gress or there are a few lawyers, doctors or other learned men in the Congress who can very well argue and discuss things. The Government recognises the strength of the Congress because it feels that the voice of the Congress has reached the villages. Do you believe that if you declared that you have nothing to do with the masses and your fight was only for the members of the Congress your word will carry the same weight as it does to-day.

POPULAR WRIT RUNS LARGE.

Our strength has now increased to the extent that even in the remote corners of the country where our voice has not so far reached, where the people have not yet seen the Congress flag, our influence is felt. It is true that all the seven hundred thousand villages of India have not Congress organisations but we are confident that when we go there our voice is heard and the people follow our advice.

CANNOT SHIRK RESPONSIBILITY

"Those who commit murders are also our brethren. We must exert influence on them. When we claim to represent them we also must accept the responsibility for what they do. In 1921 we had made it clear that we shall be responsible for the actions of the non-Congressmen also. You know that I have suspended my work once or twice on former occasions for this reason. I will only to cite the instance of the Rowlatt Act. I am prepard to say that we did not suffer any loss because we suspended our fight on previous occasions. On the contrary I believe that we have distinctly gained thereby.

BACK TO BARDOLI.

"There is still a large number of people who say that I committed a blunder when I stopped the fight in Bardoli in 1921. They say that if we had continued our fight then by this time we would have been free. I believe it is a mistake to think so. It is even now my firm belief that what I did in Bardoli in 1921 was right and India has immensely gained by that action. The present awakening in the country is due to that action. If you do not believe in it, if your opinion differs then say so. You must have the courage to say so. But if you believe that what we have been doing since 1921 uptil now is right then it becomes your duty to adopt this resolution and to work for it.

SEQUEL TO BHAGAT SINGH RESOLUTION.

"On former occasions when we condemned such actions we also praised the spirits of sacrifice among the youngmen. But we praised it so much that I think we reached the limit when we passed the resolution at Karachi about Bhagat Singh and his comrades. At that time I felt that for one whose sacrifice was so great and whose character was represented to me to have been spotless we should do all that we can to save him from the gallows and even if we did not succeed in it we should pass the resolution we passed. I did so in the belief that it would have a sobering effect on the youths but I failed in that attempt. I am not unaware of the increased strength of the youths but it is being misused. I did not get the least success in that attempt. On the contrary it was exploited very badly and I am sorry for it.

REPLY TO CRITICS.

"There are those who accuse me of agreeing to that proposition at Karachi dishonestly because I wanted to placate the youths as I had to carry the Congress with me in rotifying the Delhi Pact and attend the R. T. C. My reply to these critics is that you cannot claim to know what is in my mind. It is God alone who knows that. But I can say this much that I shall never commit such blunder. If I do I shall not be true to the Congress. For others it may be a question of mere policy but for me it is my Dharma. How is it possible for me to commit such a grave blunder for a small matter? I have never done it in my life. I do not attach so much value to the R. T. C. as to sacrifice that great principle of my life for it.

I certainly attach more value to the Delhi Pact. We have been benefited by it and I do not even now feel that we were mistaken in agreeing to it. I felt that we would profit by its acceptance and I see that we have gained much thereby and will gain more in future. You may think that it is worth consigning to the wastepaper basket. But nothing could convince me that it was a mistake.

OFFICIAL VIOLENCE.

I am also aware of the objection raised why the crimes of one young men are magnified, while the Government whose faults drive our young men to commit such actions is not criticised. I do not know if there is any need on the part of the Congress to do that work. Those who demand such condemnation of the Government by the Congress do not understand the Congress. The very existence of the Congress is to destroy the present system of Government. The Congress wants to put a stop to what has been going on for years in this country. The Congress decided it when it first launched the N. C. O. movement. The vices of this Government have not since decreased on the contrary they have increased. But we have never conceded it. The youths who commit such acts do so as a result of their being driven to desperation but that does not mean that we should not say that they are mistaken.

WORD TO NATIONALIST PAPERS.

Concluding Mahatma Gandhi referred to the conduct of some Nationalist papers which he did not find quite in keeping with the principle of non-violence. He wanted them to be careful in that respect. He felt it was needed that they should admit in fairness that they had erred and try to improve their conduct. He added that as he could praise their achievements he could also look to things as a critic and if their virtues could be compared to Himalayas their mistakes also would be a great as Vindhyas. He again repeated his appeal to the A. I. C. C. members to accept the resolution or to reject it.

The resolution was seconded by Sjt. M.S. Aney in a Hindi speech.

The President then allowed the members half an hour to table amendments to the resolution if they had any.

MR. DAS GUPTA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Das Gupta of Bengal then moved the following amendment:

The A.I.C.C. deplores the recent acts of violence on certain Government officials.

The A.I.C.C. repudiates the attempts made in certain quarters to connect the Congress with violent outrages.

The A.I.C.C. is strongly of opinion that if the Government had taken advantage of the situation created by the Truce by releasing political prisoners, dropping prosecution against persons charged with violent offences (of a political character) withdrawn Ordinances and had discontinued the policy of internment without trial the country would have been saved the outrages which have occurred since the Truce.

That in view of the above facts and specially to ensure an atmosphere of faith and co-operation so essential for the success of the Round Table deliberations and the acceptance of its conclusions by all parties including the Revolutionary Parties, the A.I.C.C. is of opinion that the only remedy against these sporadic acts of violence is for the Government to recognise the existence of the Revolutionary Party as distinct from the Congress Party and change its policy towards the former.

The mover of the amendment pleaded for a thorough diagnosis of the disease so that the remedies for cure might be well directed and be made effective.

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

Mr. Sastri of Andhra then moved another amendment.

LEAVE REVOLUTIONARIES ALONE.

Speaking on his amendment Sjt. Sastri observed they had nothing against the motive of those young men who were responsible for the acts of violence. They had been condemning throughout the actions irrespective of the persons and their motives. The methods of revolutionaries were those of violence. Congress had nothing to do with these persons or their methods. Why should Congress condemn a party which had nothing to do with the Congress?

GOVT. MUST SHARE RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta from Delhi, seconding the amendment, remarked that Government also must share the responsibility of these acts of violence. The fact of the matter was that these murders were due to the circumstances prevailing in the country. Resolution gave the impression that the Revolutionaries alone were responsible for the acts of violence. But what about Government who deliberately encouraged these violent acts?

FORCE IS NOT VIOLENCE.

Mr. Sambamurti of Andhra moved yet another amendment deleting the words "public violence" and substituting "all acts of violence committed by people or Government officials."

Criticising the resolution Sjt. Sambamurti contended that they were creating a wrong standard of morality and inculcating false notions in the minds of the people. One of the fundamental rights recommended by the Committee was that in a free India "they shall have the right and obligation to keep and bear arms." Surely, nobody would suggest that they should entirely exclude use of force even for a just cause. They must remember that all force was not violence. Non-violence depends for its fulfilment on certain subjective conditions. How could they meekly submit to acts of violence on the part of Government officials? Their propaganda must be against all sorts of violence by whomsoever committed.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED BY MAHATMAJI.

Sjt. Bhaisaheb Kotval moved one more amendment "including attempts at murder" along with political murder, condemned in the resolution. The attempt was as heinous as the murder itself. This amendment was subsequently accepted by Mahatmaji.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY.

Swami Govindanand moved one more amendment laying the responsibility of the political murders at the doors of Government officials, who were in his opinion not less responsible for the acts of political violence. The mover admitted that the Congress had succeeded in establishing the efficacy of the methods of non-violence both as a policy and creed. The responsibility of the acts of violence on the part of the misguided youths of the country was entirely on the heads of Government.

Mr. Nissa-ud-Din vehemently criticised the Government policy which was driving the young men of India towards violence.

Mr. Salve of Nagpur moved yet another amendment deleting special mention as a greater crime of attempted assassination of the Acting Governor of Bombay.

NOT A CURATE'S EGG.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya supported the original resolution of Mahatmaji and gave a reply to the movers of the amendments. He was against making any change in the resolution which was so compact and homogenous. One feature about Gandhiji's resolutions, he said, was that they could not be altered. They must be accepted or rejected as a whole. They could not tamper with these resolutions. Arguing further, he maintained that the amendments could not in the least improve the proposition.

A POOR COMPLIMENT.

Mr. S. Satyamurti trenchantly criticised Dr. Pattabhi's argument that the resolution ought not to be touched in the least. If they could not change a syllable in Gandhiji's resolution, they were very foolish, indeed, in coming all the way to Bombay from all parts of the country for the A.I.C.C. meeting. Surely, Mahatmaji was not so unreasonable as to refuse to consider any alteration in his resolution. The speaker did not support any amendments. Proceeding, he said, by Satyagraha, as he understood it, Mahatmaji wanted to convert the person against whom Satyagraha was practised. To say that they must not condemn violence of Government lest it should go against Gandhiji's principle of non-violence was paying a poor compliment to Mahatmaji. He had often said it that if there was one man who successfully stood between the country and the violence, it was Mahatma Gandhi. (Applause). His magnificent personality had kept revolutionaries, to a great extent, away from their path. Why should they not add a sentence at the end of the resolution giving a word of caution to Government for their part of the responsibility?

REVOLUTIONARY MENTALITY.

Maulana Attaullah Bukhari explained what was at the bottom of the growing revolutionary mentality of the Nowjavans. Was it intended by passing this resolution, he asked, that they would drive away as if by a magic wand all revolutionaries of India? The speaker admitted that so long as they were following Mahatmaji it was absolutely necessary that their acts should be non-violent. But surely they could not destroy the revolutionary mentality of some of their Nawajavans.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S DEFENCE.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made an able speech in commending the original resolution to the acceptance of the House. He was for a clear-cut policy as against methods of "fencing". They could have either non-violence or violence but certainly they could not tamper with both. They had shown their strength during the last year in the wonderful fight they had given to the Government. They had to decide once for all the exact way by which they wanted to go. They could not change their way because the Government were changing theirs. If they really believed in non-violence they must follow it irrespective of what Government did. If they did not believe in it they must have the courage to say so openly.

SAVE NAVJIVANS.

Pandit Malaviyaji supported the resolution. He had great admiration, he said, for the courage and self-sacrifice of the Nawajavans but it gave him considerable pain to see that the activities of some of them were misdirected. Good or bad they had accepted a policy and they had got to conform their actions to it. It was their duty to save their erring Nawajavans from the disastrous path they were following. During the last few years how many young men were lost to the country who would have been her real pillars of strength? If it became impossible to get freedom by the path of non-violence they had every right, nay, it would be then their duty to resort to other methods to win it.

Mr. M. R. Abhyanker of Nagpur said he had a great grievance against Mahatmaji who must pay special attention to it. Mahatmaji moved his resolution and then walked away from the meeting without caring to know what the amendments were and what views they represented. Even for Mahatmaji it was not reasonable to have done so.

MAHATMA PLEADS GUILTY.

Mahatmaji: I plead guilty to that charge. (Laughter).

Sjt. Abhyanker: Then I must not expatiate on it any more.

At this stage closure was applied to the debate.

Mahatmaji's Reply

Replying to the debate Gandhiji said that when Mr. Abhyanker levelled charges against him of not listening to the amendments or the speeches on them he readily pleaded guilty. They all knew that he had certain habits whether good or bad and to them he wanted to stick. He had therefore to leave the meeting with the permission of the President. As he had not listened to the speeches of those who moved the amendments and therefore in fact he had no right to reply but if they permitted he would speak. He knew they were very indulgent to him. He thanked them for it. He was now growing old and therefore they should not expect him with the same energy as he was doing formerly. He was trying to reserve his energy but wanted them to rest assured that it would be utilised for national service.

AMENDMENTS ANALYSED.

Proceeding Gandhiji added that he had gone through all the amendments that were moved, carefully but he did not think that he would accept any of them. He had no objection to a part of one of them moved by Sjt. Bhai Sahib Kotwal adding the words "and attempts to murders" after the words "murders" in the original resolution.

Explaining why he could not persuade himself to accept the amendments Gandhiji said that it was no use his blaming the Government here. He wanted to do things in his own way. He wanted to save the young men who committed the rash acts. But for that he wanted that they should leave his hands free. He wanted them to pass the resolution as it was and if not then to change the creed of the Congress.

AMENDMENTS THROWN OUT.

All amendments except the verbal amendment of Sjt. Bhaisaheb Kotval, which was accepted by Mahatmaji, were put to vote and thrown out by an overwhelming majority. Gandhiji's resolution as amended by him, was carried almost unanimously, only four or five hands being raised against it. The passing of the resolution was clamorously applauded by the House.

The Committee then adjourned to Friday 3 p.m.

JINNAH HALL GOONDAISM.

What Public Think Of Police Failure

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In the course of a lengthy article published in the 'Roznama-e-Khilafat" in its issue dated the 6th inst., Mr. Kutbuddin Siddiqi who is in charge of the Khilafat press, has not even now written a single word of condemnation against the non-Islamic behaviour of the Muslim hooligans who had taken possession of the Jinnah Hall and the dais and had wounded no less than 15 Mussalmans simply for the crime that the latter were Nationalists and not communalists like them. These men, had insisted that the proceedings of the meeting should be commenced with a recitation from the Quran. But was their subsequent behaviour in keeping with the Quranic teachings? The answer is in the negative. The request for reciting the Quran was only a cover to denounce Muslim Nationalist as being un-Islamic. Oh what a tragic and of a meeting the proceedings of which commenced with a recitation from the Quran! The very recitation, as a matter of fact, ought to have reminded the "gentry' that had collected there in "tahmads," that they should not misbehave. I have never seen a mob of that type before, although I have attended many Khilafat meetings at Choota Qabrastan. The obvious purpose of the goondaism displayed was to over-awe the Muslim Nationalists so that they should have no courage to hold any more meetings in future. But they are not the persons to be overawed, and hence their shops have gone wide.

There are goondas to be found in every big city, and Bombay, being a cosmopolitan town, has Everywhere they are kept in its own share of such worthies, check and are never allowed to raise their heads. But here they are patronised by big men for their ulterior purposes. Surely they could have never became so bold had they not known that such and such a big person wat at their back. Illiterate persons they were, following humble professions, if any besides belabouring. What could those poor people understand of the Nehru Report or the Congress Formula? They were brought simply to create disturbances and to belabour Nationalists Mussalmans who were not of Shaukat Ali's way of thinking. If it was not so why were the Nationalists belaboured? Was their any occasion for showing the "goondaism" they actually displayed? Why did they cause damage to the Hall? If they were really peaceful citizens good mussalmans worth the name, they ought to have observed a conciliatry attitude. But nothing of the kind on the contrary, they are being praised for showing religious enthusiasm, for asserting their right. Was it a right to belabour Nationalist Muslims?

Whether Mr. Qutbuddin Siddiqi, denounces the attitude of his supporters or not, the dark incidents of that day will go down into history and will be a source of permanent shame for them. The Prophet, may his soul rest in peace, has said that the time will come when Mussalmans will merely talk about the Quran and Islam but there will not be an iota of respect for the Quran or an iota pf Islamism left in their hearts. Who can deny that the "Mussalmans" who had gathered together at the Jinnah Hall on Monday evening, were not of the kind denounced by the holy Prophet of Islam? If they were "true" Muslims then their actions surely belied their claim to be so.

It is to be so hoped that their rowdyism and goondaism will be condemned all over India in the strongest language possible.—Yours, etc.,

"A MUSLIM."

NATIONAL FLAG BANNED IN MYSORE

Throughout The State.

(From A Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Aug. 6.

Mysore Government are believed to have issued instructions to all District officers in the State to prohibit hoisting or exhibition of National Flag or any other flag except the Islamic flag in any public place within Mysore holding it undesirable to allow competitive propaganda and demonstration in public places in respect of sectional flags especially in view of the present communal and political tension in the country.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE RAISED TO 7 PER CENT.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is raised to seven per cent.—A. P.

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ITINERARY TO KASHMIR, BENARES, DELHI, ETC.

B. B. And C. I. Rly, Arrange Special Tour Next Month

The B. B. & C. I. Rly., authorities announce that a special tour is contemplated from Ahmedabad and Bombay respectively on September 1st next, the itinerary of which will include Kashmir, Benaras, Pushkar, Jaipur, Muttra, Delhi, Amritsar, Hardwar and Dakore, etc. This tour is being arranged on the usual lines which have been so popular in the past and for which the B. B. & C. I. Railway have established a reputation amongst the Railways of India. It has been ascertained that the tour will extend over a period of six weeks and that the programme has been prepared to provide for the train reaching Benares in time for the day of the eclipse in September which will afford members of the Hindu community an opportunity of bathing in the Ganges under most favourable auspices. It will also enable the Hindu to perform "shradh" ceremony at Gaya during the "Shradh paksha" which is the particular period during which such ceremonies are usually performed.

CHEAP RATES.

Catering as usual will be arranged for the passengers on strictly orthodox lines at the very moderate tariff of Rs. 2/ per day and other amenities which the passengers have appreciated on former excursions in the matter of sleeping accommodation. Cheap fares are being quoted for the complete tour which are calculated at Rs. 129/4 and Rs. 64/6 for 2nd and 3rd Class respectively from Bombay whereas the fares from Ahmedabad are only Rs. 110/2 and Rs. 54/13 for the same classes. Full information and particulars will be published in the English and vernacular press in due course and it is probable that leaflets will also be issued intimating the complete itinerary with dates and timings.

In the meantime, it is understood that applications for accommodation on this train may be made either to the Station Master, Ahmedabad, or the District Traffic Superintendent, Abu Road and in Bombay to the Publicity and Advertising Superintendent, Church Gate. Information can also be obtained in advance from the General Enquiry Office, Church Gate, Bombay.

LIABILITY OF MIANAS.

How Law Of Permit Works

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
MORVI, Aug. 2.

Maliya is a small Taluka near Morvi and in this Taluka there are about 4,000 Mianas. They are also dwelling in Cutch, Jamnagar, Morvi and other places. The whole community is bound by law to live within the limits of Taluka and permit is necessary for any Miana to go out. The law of permit restricts the movements of a brave community like Mianas and disobedience results in sentence of hard labour, fine and whipping. Their financial position is also deplorable. Even outside, the police authorities watch the movements of these people. The law is in force for residents of Maliya only and this is open injustice. This law has created much criticism. In this age of equality and civilization such barbarous laws should be abolished. Some of the Miyanas of Malia are living in Ahmedabad, Viramgam and other places and living a happy life. It remains for the nationalists of Kathiavar to help the Miyanas in this task and it is time for the political authorities of the Agency to see their way for abolishing such a barbarous act.

Protest Against Nasik Municipality's Action

A meeting of the Depressed Classes was held on Sunday last at 2 p.m. in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Naigaum, Dadar, Mr. D. V. Naik, Editor, "Janata" was in the Chair. The following resolutions were moved and were passed unanimously. Speeches were delivered condemning the action of the Indian National Congress for maintaining silence against the political demands put forward by Dr. Ambedkar, at the first Session of Round Table Conference. The meeting also condemned the action of the Nasik Municipality for its attitude towards the Satyagraha campaign of the Depressed Classes at Nasik Kalaram Temple.

The meeting called upon all the Depressed Classes to revive the Satyagraha in November next. Amongst those who addressed the meeting were: Messrs. D. N. Pagare Shivtarkar, Vadvalkar, Vanmalee, Dargole, Pagare and many others.

Jalgaon, Aug. 5.—A resolution congratulating Sir Ernest Hotson the Governor of Bombay on his providential escape from the attack committed on his life recently by a student of the Fergusson College was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Bhusawal Municipality.—A.P.

KERALA YOUTH CONFERENCE

Appeal To Organise

The Secretary, Reception Committee, Kerala Yuvak Sangam Conferesce writes:—

Kerala Yuvak Sangam has been working in certain parts of the West coast for some time. During the last struggle almost to a man the members of this league marched under the national banner and were imprisoned. In this period of truce the League desires to widen its organisation throughout the coast. With that and in view the Kerala Yuvak Sangam Conference has been fixed to take place in September. Babu Subash Chandra Bose is to preside. A provisional reception Committee has been formed and a fee of Rs. 3 fixed for its membership.

The youths of Kerala in and outside Kerala are requested to render all possible help and co-operation to the committee. The time has come when we must shake off lathargy and take our proper portion in the fight for freedom. Our political, social and economic salvation depends upon how we act at present. Let us organise ourselves.

Till the office is opened all enquiries may be made of the writer as above at Chalapuram, Calicut.

KARACHI ACADEMY NEW BUILDING

Opened By Commissioner Gibson.

On Monday the 20th July at 6 p.m. Mr. R. E. Gibson C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner-in-Sind performed the opening ceremony of the New Building of the Karachi Academy High School with Primary Branches.

The Commissioner-in-Sind, accompanied by Mrs. Gibson arrived at 6-15 p.m. On arrival they inspected a guard of honour furnished by the Boy Scouts and Cadets of the School.

The function was held in the lecture hall of the Karachi Academy, beautiful carpets covered the floor and stage. The proceedings opened with a prayer chanted by a Muslim.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, President of the Madressah Hassani in the course of his speech, said:—

This building has been built to contain three schools. The Madressah Hassani Primary School for boys, Sheikh Jiwanji Ebrahimji Primary School for Girls and the Karachi Academy High School. The whole building has been named after the Late Seth Karimji Jiwanji Moriswala, whose sons gave us a valuable donation of Rs. 40,000 to enable us to complete this building.

Originally this Madressah Hassani was running a Primary School for boys and for girls in a building adjacent to this, the gift of the Late Sheikh Jiwanji Ebrahimji to the Association, but as it was required for the purpose of the beautiful Mosque nearby, the whole construction and the land was handed over to them under certain arrangements a sum of Rs. 15,000 having been paid by some kind friends to this Association. In grateful memory the Girls Branch of the school has been named after the Late Sheikh Jiwanji Ibrahimji.

After paying tribute to the Alavi family for their keen interest in the school he requested Mr. Gibson, the Commissioner to declare the Karimji Jiwanji Moriswala School Building opened for regular work.

Mr. R. E. Gibson then declared the building open.

Mr. Hoshang N. E. Dinshaw President of the Karachi Academy then addressed the gathering.—"The Unity", (Karachi).

SITUATION IN VERAVAL

The Secretary, Veraval Hindu Mahajan wires from Jetpur under date 5th August.—There is no appreciable change in Veraval situation. Stray acts of rowdyism still continue. To-day is the eighteenth day of hartal. The Mahajan is firm. Great relief is experienced by the Hindus of Veraval by the arrival here of Pandit Anandpriyaji and his party. The Pandit is representing the Hindu Mahajan's viewpoint to the authorities. —A. P.

WATER SUPPLY FOR PANVEL VILLAGES

Scheme Before Kolaba District Local Board.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
PANVEL, Aug. 5.

Mr. Sadashivrao Pze, President of the Palaspa Grama Panchayat has sent a representation to the Kolaba District Local Board in which he has envisaged a scheme of supplying potable water to several villages in the southern part of Panvel Taluka. The representation is supported by several leading men from these villages. The central idea of the scheme is to dig a canal near Gulsundra and run the water of the Patalganga river into it and to connect it with many natural rivulets and nullahs.

The river Patalganga receives the tailwater of the Tata Hydro-Electric Works at Lonavla and so there is no question of there ever being any shortage. On an inquiry with the Mysore and Punjab Governments and consultations with engineers who have surveyed the tract in question, it is estimated that Rs. 2 lakhs would be enough to meet the expenses of the main and subsidiary works. It is pointed out in the representation of the Palaspa Grama Sanstha that if the District Local Board takes up this work, it will be found to be a business proposition also, yielding an interest of 7 per cent. from the cess that may be charged to farmers and planters who will benefit by the scheme. If the scheme materialises the question of scarcity of potable water supply to human beings and cattle alike, will have been solved.

FEELING OF RELIEF AT PANVEL.

There prevails a feeling of relief at Panvel, because the Government have indefinitely and unconditionally suspended the fines imposed on several of the Chirner Riot Case accused. The accused had resolved to undergo the alterative punishment of rigorous imprisonment in case the Government had not acted in time, by being present in the Thana Session Judge's Court on August 1, which was the last day for paying the fines.

INDIANISATION OF TEH ARMY

(Continued from page 4.)

so make them more eligible for admission into the regular service.

MACHINERY FOR TRAINING READY AT HAND.

In short, the Army Reserve of Officers can provide, if this suggestion is accepted capable Indians who can be directly taken over on permanent army service, and the Indianisation of the Army can be accelerated even from now.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

The Indian Territorial Force is almost in an infantile stage today. There are only Infantry Units in the I.T.F. and its maximum strength has been limited to 19,104, without consideration of the vast population of the whole of British India, and may be contrasted with the maximum strength of the Auxiliary Force, which is 36,635! It cannot be expected that the I.T.F. would serve, just at present, as a recruiting ground for officers of the standing army as in England. But, it is necessary to increase the standard and status of the I. T.F., to make it more efficient and well-trained, so that the I. T.F. officers may well be transferred to the permanent list. The first thing that is necessary to do to raise the status of the I.T.F. is to abolish the distinction between the I.T.F. and the Auxiliary Force.

UNPOPULAR DISTINCTION.

This distinction is most unpopular and painful especially with the urban units of the I.T.F. So long as this distinction remains, the I.T.F. would not be popular with the higher classes and the city people whose standard of living is necessarily much higher than that of the rural populace.

To increase the efficiency of the Territorial Force its officers and N.C.Os. should be attached to regular units for a period of four months total, to be divided into two periods of two months each, if necessary. A few selected officers should also be sent to the Army Schools for specialisation in different subjects. Officers who undergo any of such specialised courses or who otherwise qualify themselves should be eligible for admission into the regular army as in England. There can be no reason, why the same practice, which is followed with advantage in England, may not be availed of in India. Not only would the Army get capable officers at cheap cost but also those who join the Force and toil and sweat while in camps and on parades would feel that their zeal and efforts, efficiency and ability, are rewarded with concrete material gain. The Force, on the whole, would be more efficient being provided with some field for ambition.

There is almost a universal ignorance in the country about the Indian Territorial Force. Even the well-educated classes know very little about the I.T.F. One of the reasons why the I.T.F. has not been very popular and successful may be that there is a general lack of information about that force. People do not know much about the formation, advantages, duties and liabilities of the I.T.F. A well-organised and systematic campaign should, therefore, be launched to spread amongst the people the necessary information about the Indian Territorial Force and to make the force popular and useful.

ZAFARALI KHAN'S APPEAL FOR UNITY

Muslims Must Join Struggle For Swaraj

(From Our Correspondent).
CALICUT, August 2.

Maulana Zafarali Khan of Lahore spent a good time in Calicut addressing large meetings of Hindus and Muslims and talking with the local leaders on current national problems. At first the Mopla leaders were reluctant to [illegible] Moslem leader, but subsequently they [illegible] a mopla meeting and presented [illegible] party address to the distinguished visitor. At the general public meeting in the Shajahan Hall, the Maulana delivered a spirited address urging all communities to join the national agitation for freedom. He expressed his delight in having seen "this paradise on earth" and the fine race of Moslems who formed a third of the Malabar population and a third of the Moslem population of the Madras Presidency. He knew the Moplas were capable of giving up their lives for an ideal, and he told them that they must adopt Swaraj for their new ideal.

If the Mahomedans had joined the Hindus in the last year's fight in large numbers, they might have got Swaraj, instead of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. He quoted the Quoran to emphasise that Islam did not prohibit association with the Hindus. Did the Congress or the Hindus ever proclaim war against Islam? he asked. Did the Congress suggest that Mahomedans should be expelled? Why should they keep aloof from the national movement It was not the Congress that usurped the freedom of Islamic lands. He appealed to all to fight with the weapon of non-violent non-cooperation for Swaraj and he commended to them the Madras Moslem formula as regards the future electorates.

BREACH OF TRUCE.

Mr. Kelappan (Nair) President of Kerala P.C.C. had a three hours' interview with the Collector of Malabar about the violation of Truce terms and the forthcoming liquor auctions. Instructions have been issued to Congress workers for propaganda during the auctions without disobeying any orders which might be issued under Section 144, C.P.C.

Mr. G.K. Devadhar, President of the Servants of India Society, toured in Malabar and South Canara inspecting the rural institutions maintained by the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust and the Depressed Classes Mission. Welcome addresses were presented to him at several places.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Aug. 6.

The monsoon has been strong along the West Coast of the Peninsula and in United Provinces, East Central India and the adjoining parts of Central Provinces and active in Bombay Deccan, Bihar and Orissa and Burma.

Conditions are unsettled at the head of the Bay of Bengal where a depression may form.—A.P.

Amy Johnson Lands At Tokio

LONDON Aug. 6.

Tokio.—Miss Amy Johnson landed here at 5/17 p.m. She had stopped to refuel at Okayama, 100 miles west of Osaka at 12/20 p.m. —Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Madras.— By 65 votes against 16 the Madras Legislative Council rejected, on Wednesday, a resolution recommending the appointment of Committees with not more than three official members, the rest being non-officials, to suggest a scheme for the reduction of the pay of all officers in the Provincial Service drawing salaries of over Rs. 100 per mensem, or such other figure that the Committee might decide upon, the reduction extending to 50 per cent in the higher grade. —A. P.

Benares.—Mr. L. Owen, the District Magistrate, on Wednesday, convicted Mr. Baburao Vishnarao Paradkar, Editor of "Aj" under Section 124-A I.P.C. in connection with a contributed article on Burma, printed in the paper and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or undergo six months' imprisonment. The Magistrate ordered the payment of the fine in three instalments within three months.—A. P.

Simla, Aug. 5.—Diwan Abdul Hamid left Simla to-day for Bombay and sails for Geneva on Saturday.—A. P.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway, wires from Rawalpindi to-day.—The breaches between Shahpur City and Khushab have been repaired and throught communication has been restored on Sargodha-Khushab section.—A. P.

VOICING STATES' PEOPLES' GRIEVANCES

They Are Like Dumb Driven Cattle

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, August 5.

The Commander-in-Chief and Lady Chetwode visited Baroda today. They arrived in the morning at 8-30 a.m. and after they were received on the station by the British officers as well as the Dewan Saheb, they motored to Makarpura Palace, which was their residence for the day. A dinner party was arranged at [illegible] where Prince Pratapsingh [illegible] and other high officials both [illegible] State and Camp were present. In the afternoon he visited the Camp.

LIVING LIKE CATTLE.

A public meeting was held at Jummadada Vyayamshala to-day under the auspices of the Rajasthan Parishad, where Mr. C J Sutaria, President Baroda Raj Praja Mandal spoke on "Rajasthan Parishad and Native States." He traced the history of how Indian States one after another came under the complete subordination of the British Rule, and how the people lost their rights and effective control on their Princes, as a result of this subordinate alliance. He added that one united body was especially necessary at a time when the Princes were entering the Federation in British India, in order to voice the grievances of so many States' subjects, most of whom at present live like dumb cattle.

Mr. Pranlal Munshi, Provincial Secretary for Gujerat States also spoke and said that Baroda led in political work, and when there are no workers in other smaller States in Gujerat, Baroda must come forward and send out young men and tried workers to States round about and create therein a spirit for political work.

APPEAL TO RELIEVE DISTRESS OF KONKAN PEASANTS.

The Young Workers' League, Bombay, has formed a 'Konkan Peasants' Flood Relief Committee' to collect donations for the relief of peasants in Malvan, Rajapur and other places in the Konkan affected by the recent floods. The amount collected will be spent through Peasant Committees formed in the localities concerned. The public are hereby requested to send their contributions to the Secretary, Young Workers' League, Bagha Mansion, Lalbaug, Bombay.

MALVAN FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE OF B. G. K. UNION.

An appeal has been issued by the Malvan Flood Relief Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) under the signature of Mr. Kandalkar, Dr. Gadkari, Messrs. Mhapanker, Tavde, Alve, Karnik and others requesting the Bombay citizens to help the Relief Committee by sending their quota to Mr. S.C. Mhapanker, Secretary, Malvan Flood Relief Committee (Bombay Girni Kamgar Union), 8, Batatawalla Mansion, Lalbaug, Bombay. The public are well aware of the havoc created by the recent floods in Malvan Taluka damaging the property of thousands of villagers to the extent of ten lacs of rupees.

APPEAL TO HELP FLOOD-STRICKEN KONKAN PEOPLE

Gandhi Seva Mandal, Dadar, had convened a respresentative meeting on the 5th instant, at Shinde Bros'. Hall, Delisle Road, to devise means to help the people in the flood-tricken areas of Kokan. Sjt. Bhaoosaheb Sinde presided. Over a hundred persons attended.

A Committee was formed of 60 members. The amount of Rs. 1,135. was collected on the spot.

The Committee has issued Ticket Books ranging from as. 4 to Rs. 5 under the signature of. Sjt. S. K. Tawde. Those who desire to contribute their mite to the fund should remit the same to the President Sjt. Govindrao Yeshwantrao Shinde, Delisle Road or to Sjt. B. R. Dhurandhar, "Navakal."

DAILY OFFICIAL ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

	Sup.	Fine.	F. G.	Good
M. G. Bengal U. P.	143	139	135	131
M. G. Rajputana	142	138	134	130
M. G. Punjab	141	137	133	129
M. G. Oomra No. 3	153	149	145	
M. G. Oomra No. 1	165	161	157	
M. G. Oomra No. 2	159	155	151	
M. G. Broach No. 2	170	166	162	158
M. G. Surat	230	226	222	218

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 34/- Lowest Rs. 33/3/6 Closing Rs. 34/1.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 34/- Lowest Rs. 33/14 Closing Rs. 34/2.

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AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1931-32	1930-31
U. P. Bales Receipts to date 5-8-31	7000	38000
Receipts Yesterday 5-8-31	2000	11000
Exports to date 5-8-31	6000	23000
Stock at Ports 31-7-31	2787000	1545000
Stock Interior Towns 31-7-31	798000	560000
Stock Liverpool 31-7-31	951000	821000
Visible Supply 31-7-31	[illegible]	
Quantity in Sight 31-7-31	[illegible]	
Quantity out 31-7-31	[illegible]	

SH[illegible]

The local [illegible] ed closed [illegible] purpose.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and YAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
x Tango Maru	5893	1st Aug.	12 Aug
Hakkai ,,	4903	15 ,,	20 ,,
Haruna ,,	10500	---	24 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5576	17 Aug.	31 ,,
Katori ,,	10000	---	@8 Sep
x Iyo ,,	5963	6 Aug.	13 Sep
Kashima ,,	10000	....	@22Sep.
x Nagato ,,	5981	15 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	---	@5 Oct

*Do not carry passengers,
xCalls at Cilombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru	10700	20 Aug.	7 Sept.
Fushimi aru	11000	Sept.	21 Sept..

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	2200	2 Sept,	8 Sept.
a[illegible] a Maru	22000	16 Sept.	22 Sept

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Heijin Maru	26th July	4th Aug.
Havre ,,	25th ,,	8th ,,
Borneo ,,	9th Aug.	22nd ,,
Celebes ,,	24th ,,	4th Sept
Izumo ,,	9th Sept.	22nd ,,

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(2)

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Note:—A reward of Rs. 100 would be awarded to any one challenging my statement.

Professor G. SHANKER,
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

EXTENSIVE SUPPLIES UNNERVE BULLS

Bears Selling With Confidence.

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.

All attempts to sustain cotton prices are meeting with a clean defeat. A reduction of 10 per cent in the area under cotton cultivation together with a substantial decrease in the use of fertilizers, the crop sems to be exceptionally big. It can safely be said that the nature is against any constructive stand: The new crop has begun to arrive and hedge selling is expected to increase everyday. Looking to the supply position there seems little inducement for buyers as the trade is still passing through adverse circumstances. Favourable weather is increasing confidence among bear operators and are firmly holding of fairly large short interest. Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables and favourable crop condition. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 10 points and finally closed at a decline of 16 to 19 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 8 cents.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 16 to 17 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 14 points to 7.83c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened weak at a decline of 1 point. General uncertainty still prevails and belated bull liquidation proceeds, but at lower level better demand appeared, helped by steady New York opening advices. Late trading and Manchester selling caused return to the lowest of the day. The market closed barely steady at a decline of 10 to 9 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 14 points to 4.35 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures declined 16 to 10 points and Egyptian Cotton prices lost 21 to 17 points.

The Alexandri Cotton market was weak and closed at a decline of 35 to 23 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 8.18—.10 Lowest 8.03—.20.

N. Y. December Highest 8.35 (10-16 a.m.) Lowest 8.25 (11-40 a.m.).

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

"Average private members guess 14 million."

"Weather continues favourable over entire belt."

"See no reason for any advance other than a reaction. Messrs. Reiss Brothers Liverpool cable:—

"Trade speculative support completely lacking owing crop estimates now above 14 million. Further decline likely."

Messrs. Roberts Okell and Comline.

"Think market dangerous, looks oversold.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.

"Liverpool heavy selling fearing Bureau over 14 million.'"

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

11-06 a.m.:—Liverpool: Scattered selling poor off-take.

12-36 p.m.:—Between midnight and daylight light rains in Arkansas; warm.

1.50 p.m.:—Our travelling man wires from Texas:—Austin section condition declining, heavy shedding, fair crop in bolls already made, some weevil little damage.

9-00 p.m.:—New York: Wall St. and professional selling taken by short covering and trade buying.

Weekly Government Weather Report: Favourable; except Mississippi Valley where there is too much rain which is favourable for weevil activity.

Reuter's cable:—New York market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables and favourable crop conditions.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 4.55.

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 170/ equal 3.85.

Difference 70 points equal Rs. 31/

New York May (Close) 8.75 equal 4.5.

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 170/ equal 3.85.

Difference 52 points equal Rs. 23/

Liverpool New York.

(At Liverpool close) Oct. 45; May 35 (American points.)

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 6.

October	8.07—.16
December	8.29—.17
January	8.40—.16
March	8.60—.19
May	8.75—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 6.

October	8.07—.16
December	2.29—.17
Middling Spot	7.83—.14

NEW YORK.
New York, Aug. 5.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	8.07
January	8.38
March	8.16
New York. Noon Call.	
October	8.05
January	8.38
March	8.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 5.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.61
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.76
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	3.91
Oomra Good	3.21
Oomra Fully Good	3.36
Oomra Fine	3..51
Bengal Good	3.06
Bengal Fully Good	3.16
Bengal Fine	3.26
Scinde Fully Good	3.16
Scinde Fine	3.26
Scinde Superfine	3.36

EGYPTTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Aug. 5.
SAKELLARIDIS.

July	---
September	6.21
October	6.39
November	6.51
January	6.71
March	6.89
May	7.08
July	7.23
F.G.F., Spot	6.65

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 5.

	Opening	Closing.
August		4.18—.09
September		4.21—.10
October	4.35	4.26—.10
November		4.29—.10
December		4.34—.09
January	4.46	4.38—.09
Februtary		4.42—.09
March	4.55	4.47—.09
April		4.51—.09
May	4.63	4.55—.09
June		4.58—.09
July	5.69	4.61—.09
August		4.63—.09
Middling Spot		4.35—.14

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Weekly Weather Report

New York, Aug. 5.

The weekly weather report states that in the eastern portion of the cotton belt the weather has been warm, with the rainfall largely of a local character. The general weather, however, has been rather favourable. There has been too much moisture in parts of the Mississippi Valley and locally elsewhere, which was favourable for weevil activity and rank growth at the expense of fruiting and shedding.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Oct. s. 3/9-1/2—1-3/8d.
Dec. s. 3/11.5/8d.—1.3/8d.
March s 4/1-3/4d.—1-1/2d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Sept. dol. 48-1/2—3/4.
Dec. dol. 52-1/4—1-1/8.
March dol. 55/—1-1/4.

LONDON LINSEED.

August, £8-10-0—sh. 2/6d.
Market easier.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Sept. 11.75—7.
Oct. 11.85—10.
Market quiet.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

Sept./Dec. sh. 14/6—9d.
Jan/April sh. 15/6d—7-1/2d.
Market quiet; easier.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

Sept. 1.41—2.
Dec. 1.43—3.
March 1.48—2.
Market quiet.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO.)

"Prices declined on Commission House selling for North-West account, lower outside market, more favourable weather in the North-West and stoploss selling. Closed easy."

Considerable selling pressure for wheat from all export countries.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Following a decline of 16 points in New Work futures, our market opened at Rs. 170/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and ruled very steady on short covering. After heavy long liquidation yesterday there was absence of selling pressure and it appears that the steady tone is more of a technical nature. Liverpool opened at unchanged prices and later cables showed a rise of 3 points.

Later advices from Liverpool were firm and our market closed at about the highest level of the Day. Rates at 5.30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A 160/8
Broach A/M. 173
Oomra D/J 148/12
Bengal D/J 129/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Aug.	126.70 —0.30
Nov.	120.30 plus 0.20
Feb.	119.00 —1.00

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Aug./Sept.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Oct./Nov.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/16 Aug.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/16 Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32 Oct/Dec.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 3/4
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 910
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/2
Banks Buying 60 days 135½.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 68 3/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 85 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-3/8
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 5th inst. Nom.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/8 6th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 7/16 5th inst. Nom.
London/Paris 123.75 5th inst.
London/Belgium 34.80 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 24.81 5th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4.9 3/4 4th inst.
£4-5-1 1/4 5th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 1/16 4th inst. 13 1/8 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 14 1/16 4th inst. 13 1/8 5th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 3/8 4th inst. 28 1/2 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 5/16 p.c. 4th inst. 5 1/8 p.c. 5th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 1/8 p.c. 4th inst. 4 11/8 p.c. 5th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Call 4 p.c. 3 Mos 4 1/4 p.c. 6 Mos. 4 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN COTION FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Aug. 6.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	179	323,943
Central India	269	338,782
Barsi and Nagar	35	168,669
Hyderabad-Gaorani	330	85,598
Berar	46	589,042
Central Provinces	120	372,355
Total Ocmras	979	1,878,389
Dholera	37	279,888
N.-W. Provinces		92,694
Rajputana	129	52,703
Sind-Punjab		122,377
Broach	71	302,157
Coompta and Dharwar		92,334
Westerns-Northerns	98	48,660
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		41,768
Persian	48	1,000
American		136,714
Egyotian and African	5,961	320,734
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		702
Total	7,323	3,370,144

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 30th July

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Europe	763	581,659
Japan and China	9,788	1,754,037
Coast Ports		22,937
Up-country by Rail		213,949
Afloat in harbour for Europe.		51,590
China and Japan		
Total	10,551	2,624,172

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
August 6.
Choyo Maru, Karachi, Calcutta.
Gange, Nicolini, Trieste.
DEPARTURES.
August 6.
Gange, Nicolini, Kobe.
Varela, Carinthiss, Busrah.
Naringa, Marris, Calcutta.
LOADING.
August 6.
Steamer Havre Maru for Kobe.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Malwa:—The P & O S N Co.'s English mail steamer Malwa is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo, a general cargo and 74 passengers.

S.S. Choyo Maru:—The G T Co.'s steamer Choyo Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Gange: The Lloyd T Co.'s steamer Gange arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers and hence she sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc. with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S.S. Varela:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varela will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Naringa:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Naringa will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 6.

1 Tango Maru, Kobe, 12-8-31 N Y Kaisha.
2 Ranchi, London, 8-8, M M and Co.
3 C/o Bath, Karachi 7-8 K Nixon and Co.
5 Querimba, Bhavnagar, 8-8, M M and Co.
6 Hatipara N F N F, M M and Co.
7 Naringa, Calcutta, 7-8, M M & Co.
11 Nirvana, Japan 7-8, M M & Co.
13 Karanja Durban, 12-8-31, M. M. and Co.
14 Aquileia, Genoa, 11-8, L T and M. I.
17 British Holy Abadan, 7-8 A Persian Oil Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varela, Busrah, 7-8, M. M. and Co.
5 Jehangir Jeddah N F T Morrison and Co.
6 Chakla, Calcutta, 6-8, M M & Co.
8 Surada, Calcutta, 10-8, M M & Co.
9 Gazana, Rangoon, 9-8, M M & Co.
12/13 Mirzapore, Kobe, 16-8, M. M. and Co.
16 Laxmi, NF, NF, National S S Co

PRINCESS DOCK

A Nizam, Karachi, 7-8, T. Morrison and Co.
B. Subadar, Rangoon, 11-8, T. Morrison and Co.
D E Dogra, Calcutta, 16-8, T Morrison and Co.
F Maur, Bangkok, 9-8-31 F F Campbell and Co.
K Sultania, N F N F, Scindia S N Co.
M Ahmedi, M'Coast, N F S Has-P Vasna, Busrah, 14-8, M M & Co. sum and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.
Comorin, 14-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura, 21-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Masula, 10-8-31, M M & Co.
Hatrana, 30-8, M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Trafford Hall, 10-8-31 K. N. C.
Clan Macvicar, 11-8-31 J F C.
Castalia, 22-8-31 G. T. Co.
City of Melbourne, 15-8, K. N. Co.
FROM OSLO.
Vinstra, 9-8, L. Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Brownfels 5-8-23, L Edward Ltd.
Treissenfel, 17-8 L. Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Genoa, 25-8-31, M. Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE
Himalaya, 8-8-31, L.T. C.
FROM NEW YORK.
Silverpine, 8-8-31, Volkart Bros.
City of Orn, 14-8-31, F. F. Cambell and Co.
Cometekerk, 26-8-31, F. F. Cambell and Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Kidderpore, 27-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Pilsna 28-7-31. L. T. Co.
Tokushima Maru, 12-8-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Iyo Maru, 30-8-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Nagato Maru, 18-9 N Y Kaisha.
Sunko Maru, 8-9 O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan, 14-8-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla, 15-8-31. M M & Co.
Karagola, 11-9, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
FOR LONDON.
Ranchi, 8-8, P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
C/Bath, NF, K N Co.
FOR NEW YORK
Ward N F, L Edward and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Sonnenfels, N. F. L. Edwards, Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Aquileia, 11-8-31, M. Italiana.
FOR KOBE.
Tango Maru, 12-8-31, N. F. Kaisha.
Nirvana, 7-8-31, M. M. and Co.
Havre Maru, N F, O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Baroda N F, M M and Co.
Vasna, 14-8, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Subedar, 11-8-31, T. M. Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Dogra, 16-8, T M Co.
Surada NF, M M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK
Maur, NF, F F Campbell.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir, N. F. T. M. Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanja, 12-8-31, M. M. and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON
Ranchi P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
C/Bath K N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Ward L Edward Ltd.
FOR HAMBURG.
Sonnenfels, L. Edwards, Ltd.
FOR GENOA
Aquilela M Italiana
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Nirvana, M M & Co.
Tango Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru, O S Kaisha.
FOR RANGOON.
Subedar, T. M. and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Dogra, T M & Co.
Surada M M and Co.
FOR BUSREH.
Vasna M M and Co.
Baroda M M and Co.
FOR COASTA.
Gazana, M M & Co
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur F F Campbell and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir, T. M. Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanja, M. M. and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Nanuga, 4-8-31.
Tayo Maru, 5-8-31.
Boats for A Cotton of City of Canton 5-8-31.
Sultania, 5-8-31.
Subadar, 5-8-31.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Aug. 6.

S.S. Ranchi for London:—2 pkgs. woollen rugs Cox and Kings Ltd.; 4 bales woollen carpets B Mehdi.; 3 bales animal skin Thos Cook and Sons; 1 bale animal skin H Jeewan; 4 bales animal skin M Masib; 26 bales animal skin Grindly and Co.; 8 bales animal skin R N M Oomer and Co.; 3 cases bristles B P and Hayley Ltd.; 100 cwts sandalwood S Nowroji and Co; 15 bales animal skin H Habibullahoff.

For Marseilles:—625 cwts ground nuts K Harachand; 4000 cwts groundnut seed Birla Bros.

S.S. City of Bath for Liverpool: 18 bales wool raw M Nissim; 63 bales wool raw R Veerchand; 6 bales cotton thread waste M Narattamdas and Co.

S.S. Ward for New York:—4000 cwts castorseed L Dreyfus and Co.

S.S. Sonnenfels for Hamburg:—200 cwts mustard seed S M Raggor and Co.; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo; 220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

For Antwerp:—40 bales hemp S Paramanand and Co.; 50 bales cotton fly V P Maskai; 20 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 2000 cwts groundnut cakes Ishwardas and Co.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwts linseed oil cakes and 2000 cwts ground nut oil cakes K M Nathoo; 300 cwts casin M Gulabdas and Co.; 4000 cwts joowar T S Thadina and Sons; 263 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Bremen:—63 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Passages:—50 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—498 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Aquileia for Genoa:—1400 cwts castorseed K Devchand and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 275 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Tripoli: 65 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.; 25 bales cotton yarn Phoenix Mills Ltd.

For Naples:—500 cwts castorseed K Devchand and Co.

For Beyrouth:—25 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Famgosta:—11 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

S.S. Tango Maru for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 150 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

For Osaka:—1500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Breul and Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Mirzapore for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw H Nensey and Co.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

For Osaka: 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Havre Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Auy. 6.

S.S. Mirzapore, Agents M M and Co., from Kobe:—62 cases rubber shoes, 50 cases matting ware, 55 cases glassware, 15 cases bolts and nuts, 10 cases rayon goods.

From Osaka:—49 cases glassware, 30 cases rubber goods.

From Shanghai: 60 bales raw silk, 110 bales cotton yarn, 1492 bags tea.

From Hongkong:—1550 bags sugar, 25 bales hemp rope, 119 bales manila rope.

From Singapore:—5131 pieces planks, 80 cases cud fruits, 2160 bales American cotton, 28 bales rope, 1317 barrels rattans, 51 barrels betel nuts, 87 barrels dawar-batu.

From Penang:—41 bags betel nuts, 554 bags pearl tapioca, 63 slabs tin.

From Colombo:—144 casks dripping, 28 cases apricots, 50 cases tea, 162 casks tallow.

S.S. Subedar, Agents T Morrison and Co., From Bassein: 30673 bags rice, 850 bags paddy.

From Rangoon:—2938 bags rice.

From Tuticorin:—20 bales hard waste, 175 bales cotton yarn.

From Cochin:—62 chests tea.

S.S. Formosa, Agents L Edward Ltd., from Hamburg:—126 bales leatherware, 141 cases E'ware, 150 cases slates, 65 cases lamps, 26 cases glassware, 153 cases boards, 1994 bundles tubes, 60 cases paper, 277 bags gum karoya, 275 drums whale oil, 375 drums chemicals, 75 drums colour, 50 bundles Y.M. squares, 258 bundles Y.M. sheets, 89 bundles copper sheets, 160 drums dyes dry, 1857 plates spelter.

From Gothenburg: 1593 bales paper, 4115 cases box boards, 489 cases ceilings, 1020 cases nails, 25 cases hinges, 80 cases umber, 300 drums chemicals, 55 drums turpentine.

From Antwerp:—110 kegs lead, 75 drums colour, 100 cases paper, 106 cases stone, 133 cases straw boards, 500 bundles steel sheets, 65 bundles steel tacks, 384 bundles steel angles, 485 bundles steel hoops 405 bundles steel bars, 2648 bundles steel rods. 115 bundles balls, 56 cases screws, 150 cases nails, 115 coils wire, 79 bundles tubes, 310 bundles E'ware, 100 bags sugar, 268 cases glassware, 188 cases glue.

From Port Said:—75 bales cotton.

From Genoa:—202 bags barytes, 65 cases macaroni.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Bengal Superfine	138
Bengal Fine	133
Bengal F. G.	128
Sindh-Punjab Fine	133
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	128
Wardha-Hingt Fine	157
Nagpur Savner Fine	159
Yeotmal Fine	152
Arvi Fine	152
Amroati Fine	150
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	150
Mulkapur Fine	147
Khandesh Fine	147
Muthia Fine	142
Muthia F. G.	137
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	157
Sailu ,,	150
Parbhani ,,	152
Burwah Sanavad Fine	152
Indore Ujjain Fine	152
Broach Fine	164
Broach F. G.	159
Compta Good	189/94
Jinja	254/59
Busoga	260/65

GOLD AND SILVER
Bombay, Aug. 6.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	21 3 9
Mint Gold 1st. Settlement	21 4 3
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21 5 3
Silver Ready	44 6 0
Silver 1st Settlement	44 2 0
Silver 2nd ,,	43 12 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Aug. 6.

	Bales.
Khandesh	179
Central India	269
Barsi-Nugger	35
Hyderabad-Gaorani	330
Berar	46
Central Provinces	120
Dhollera	37
Rajputana	129
Broach	71
Westerns-Northerns	98
Persians	48
East Africans	5,961
Cotton	7,323
	Cwts
Wheat	3,925
Linseed	2,639
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,250
Gingellyseeds	1,747
Poppyseeds	116
Groundnuts	19,902
Castorseeds	3,493
Rice	54,435
Myrabollams	250
Cottonseeds	4,925
Mowraseeds	18
Gram	5,153
Joovar	1,922
Barley	1,050
Bajree	1,535
	Tons.
Coal	1,822

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1931.

IF ENGLAND COLLAPSED TO-MORROW!

—:o:—

Should India Imagine She Got What She Wanted?

THINE ENEMY'S WEAKNESS IS NOT THINE STRENGTH, SAYS GANDHIJI.

Supposing England collapses all of a sudden to-morrow, India would be wrong if she imagined that she had got all she wanted. Virtue lies in our getting political power as a result of our strength, not as a result of the foreign ruler's weakness, writes Mahatmaji in "Young India."

(By M. K. GANDHI)

Having read my reply to him in "Young India", Sjt. Satyamurti thus returns to the charge:

"Your insistence on the statement that political power is not an end itself disturbs me seriously. Even if to-morrow we get all the reforms we want, I would still resist British rule in this country. I am also convinced that very few of the reforms we want can be fully or effectively achieved, unless we get political power.

"You must recognise that the ideal of political anarchy, with which I entirely agree, is not practical politics in the world to-day. If the Mussalmans and Sikhs, therefore, get all the power, the majority community in the country will have to be perpetual civil resisters, leading to civil war.

"I agree that political power can easily become a burden, if it came as a gift from without, the people having made no effort to deserve it. But I claim that the nation has already shown, and will show increasingly in the next few years, that it fully deserves political power.

"Public opinion, I agree, should support legislation. Legislation in advance of public opinion is often futile. But public opinion, without legislative sanction, is often very largely impotent. I feel that political power is the thing, and that these reforms must follow. After all, the freedom of a nation and the liberty of the individual are priceless political privileges; and each nation must be free to decide what is good for itself. Once, therefore, we get poltical power, we can and ought to decide what is good for us. And if I understand my countrymen aright, the largest public opinion in India to-day is in favour of getting political power.

"If you think this letter deserves a further answer from you, I shall be glad to have it. But may I again express the hope that you may reconsider your position in the light of what I have stated above?

"As regards my previous letter, I am sorry it has not reached to you. I have no copy of it. I wanted to know in that letter from you what the phrase 'for presenting demands of the Congress', in the resolution of the Working Committee, deputing you to attend the Round Table Conference, mean. I take it, it does not mean that you will merely state the Congress case, in the attitude of 'take it or leave it.' But I presume that you will (1) state the Congress case and support it with arguments, (2) meet counter-arguments, and answer questions and try to solve difficulties and doubts raised by the other side, and (3) exercise the freedom, given by the Karachi Congress to the Congress Delegation to the Round Table Conference, to accept such adjustments as may be demonstrably necessary in the interests of India."

There seems to me to be a question of emphasis between Sjt. Satyamurti and myself. His emphasis is on political power in itself, mine on political power as a weapon for enabling the reformer to achieve his reforms in the quickest manner possible. To me therefore all depends upon the way political power is attained. If it cannot be attained without the combined exertion of all the communities, I would wait. After all a strenuous exertion itself is a getting. In that sense political power is daily coming to the nation. A constitution will merely be a symbol of the full achievement. But it may also be a mirage, if it is not consciously a fruition of a nation's endeavour. Thus supposing by some accident England collapsed all of a sudden and therefore India 'imagined' that she had all she wanted, she would be wholly wrong. Virtue therefore lies in our getting political power as a result of our strength, not as a result of the foreign ruler's weakness. But I must not labour the point any further. It is enough that just at present, though I may have a different outlook from that of many others, we are all striving for the same thing in the same way.

I do not share the fear, that if Musalmans and Sikhs got all the power, the 'majority community, i.e., Hindus would have to be 'perpetual civil resisters.' In the first instance this deduction ignores the assumption that Hindus 'willingly' surrendered their right to power, and in the second it ignores the law of civil resistance that it is never needed to be applied perpetually to a cause. Its sovereign efficacy lies in the fact that it secures redress within a measurable though previously unascertainable period.

I can give Sjt. Satyamurti a consoling answer regarding his doubts as to the meaning of the 'presentation' of Congress demands. Subject of course to permission being granted.—and this, in my opinion, is implicit in the Delhi settlement,—I am going to present and "support the Congress case with arguments, meet counter arguments and answer questions and try to solve difficulties and doubts raised by the other side and exercise the freedom given by the Karachi Congress to the Congress Delegation to the Round Table Conference to accept such adjustments as may be demonstrably necessary in the interests of India." If I reach London, I can make this promise to all concerned, that whilst on the one hand I will not be guilty of selling the national cause, on the other the most reactionary Englishman need have no cause to fear may reputed obstinacy, or worse still, anti-British feelings. I am not conscious of being obstinate. Those, who know me, have always credited me with an ample faculty for compromise though they have found me unyielding on matters of principle. Nor am I conscious of any anti-British feeling in me. On the contrary, I can assert with confidence that I have nothing but goodwill for the British. If therefore I attend the Conference I shall leave no stone unturned to make the deliberations of the Conference a success. More I dare not promise.

Karnatak Members Of A. I. C. C. Start For Bombay

BELGAUM, Aug. 5.

Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande left Belgaum to-day evening by the Mail to attend the meeting of the A.I.C.C. Mr. Deshpande who has been suffering from asthma has not yet completely recovered from it. Many Karnatak members of the A.I.C.C. including Messrs. Sadashivrao, V. Patil, Hanmantrao Kaujalgi, T. Subramanyam, Balwantrao Datar and others are also proceeding by the same train for the A.I.C.C meeting.— A. P.

DR. MOONJE'S LETTER TO MAHATMAJI

Wants Amendments To Working Committee's Formula

The following is a copy of a letter written to Mahatma Gandhi by Dr. B. S. Moonje re. minority protection in Punjab, Bengal and Sindh.

"Respectfully appeal not to commit Congress to Working Committee's formula without first exploring great possibilities of its suitable amendment by mutual agreement to meet objection of Punjab, Bengal, Sindh Hindu Minorities regarding invidious discrimination in Congress Scheme of minority protection and Sindh separation. Letter follows."

As I had said in my original statement on the Congress Working Committee's formula of communal settlement, "the Hindu Mahasabha will be pleased respectfully to place its whole hearted co-operation at your disposal in all your attempts in implementing this policy of reasonable and equitable compromise between undiluted communalism and undiluted nationalism". I can again assure you of the whole hearted support of the Hindu Mahasabha but only so far as the Congress policy and the scheme to give practical effect to it are reasonable and equitable to all the minorities concerned.

MUSLIMS ON THE BRAIN.

I have since learnt from a very responsible friend who is known for his study of such statistics, that in the province of Assam, "the proportion of the Muslims in the areas which return members to the Council works out at 30.13 p.c." He thinks further that "if population of Muslims in North Chachar and Mikir Hills is ascertained, the proportion of Muslims in Assam will come up to about 32 p.c." It can be ascertained, however, through experts whether it is a fact or otherwise.

But the point, that Assam has been specially made an exception to the general rule of 25 p.c. strength entitling a minority to protection, gives people cause to complain that the Working Committee's formula discriminates between the Hindu and Muslim minorities to the prejudice of the former. They, therefore regard this discrimination as invidious, and if it be really so, no self-respecting Hindu will put up with it.

DOCTOR WANTS LIGHT.

The points, therefore, that require clearing up are as follows:—

a. How was it that in their original manifesto, the nationalist Muslims, some of whom are members of the Working Committee, had fixed the limit of strength of 30 p.c. to entitle a minority to claim protection?

b. What are the considerations that led them afterwards to change it to 25 p.c.?

c. How did the Working Committee reconcile itself to 25 p.c. in preference to 30 p.c. limit?

There may be valid reasons, I suppose, but the Hindus not having been taken into confidence previously, occasion has been given to them with apparent reason for putting on it a not very laudable interpretation, I won't use the words malicious and mischievous as some are inclined to do.

It is being freely said in Punjab that some how the nationalist Muslims came to know that the proportion of the Hindus in Punjab has declined in the recent Census from 30 p.c. to 26 p.c., and it was, therefore, to exclude the Punjab Hindus from the advantages of the scheme of protection as evolved by the Congress that the nationalist Muslims without giving any reason therefore have changed their original proportion of 30 p.c. to 25 p.c.

Any way, the point remains that the Muslim minority of Assam which is about 30 p.c. has been given protection in the Congress scheme but the same has been denied to the Punjab Hindu Minority of 26 p.c.

In view of the fact, however, that the Congress has very wisely left the door wide open for further negotiations and that "the Congress assures the Sikhs, Muslims and other minorities that no solution thereof (communal question) in any future constitution will be acceptable to the Congress, that does not give full satisfaction to all the parties concerned," my concrete proposals are as follows:—

a. That the limit of population strength to entitle a minority to claim protection should be fixed by mutual agreement between the representatives of the minorities concerned.

b. That whatever limit be thus fixed be made applicable equally to all minorities, Hindu or Muslim, without any discrimination.

c. That the Working Committee should convene a meeting of the nationalist representatives of the minority communities for consideration of the problem with a view to arrive at a mutual agreement. The Hindu Mahasabha will be pleased to co-operate.

I am very hopeful that with skilful manipulation based on considerations of equity and justice to all minorities without any discrimination, it will not be very difficult to find a solution of the communal problem by mutual agreement acceptable at least to all representatives of the minorities of a nationalist bent of mind.

SEPARATION OF SINDH

Now, as for the question of separation of Sindh, the Hindu Mahasabha will not be able to agree to it in view of the determined opposition of the Hindus of Sindh unless this problem also is tackled in a spirit of compromise between undiluted communalism and undiluted nationalism. I am glad to note that my friend, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhooto has put the matter quite rightly when he says in his interview dated. Poona, the 28th July as published in the "Times of India" of August 1st 1931 that "the question of separation of Sindh is not the creation of outside politicians nor is it part of communal politics". Therefore, the question should have no bearing whatsoever on what is known as the problem of communal settlement. It should be considered purely on merit; and it cannot be so considered unless the problem is entrusted for consideration to a Boundaries Commission of Experts.

As for the proposal of vesting residuary powers in the Federating Units instead of in the Central Government, it is in essence a constitutional question and I feel sure that eventually the Congress itself will come round to see that "it is against the best interests of India." It should not be regarded as part of the communal problem. Consequently the Hindu Mahasabha cannot withdraw its objection.

As regards formation of Federal and Provincial cabinets, political Exigencies will lead to proper conventions suitable to the conditions then existing in the different Legislatures concerned.

As for recruitment of public services, it will be suicidal to introduce communalism in it. The recruitment should be open to all irrespective of considerations of caste or creed. No other considerations except purely of efficiency as ascertained through open competative tests. should prevail.

As for franchise, the Hindu Mahasabha has no objection to its further widening or even to adult franchise, but what it insists upon is that in any event the franchise should be uniform, irrespective of the fact whether it reflects or does not reflect in the electoral role the proportion in population of every community.

I place these points before you for your earnest consideration, and I feel sure that, if further explorations be made along the lines suggested, there is a great possibility of achieving communal settlement at least amongst those who are nationally minded and prefer a reasonable and equitable compromise between communalism and nationalism.

Ahmedabad, Aug. 5.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived here this evening from Baroda by special train. After staying for two hours at Shahibag His Excellency returned to Baroda.—A. P.

Our Pateti Number.

The "Sunday Chronicle" dated 6th September will be issued as a Pateti Number. It will contain a number of articles, by well-known writers, on problems affecting the Parsis.

Besides, it will contain several interesting articles on a variety of subjects of national and international importance. The Number will be profusely illustrated.

Agents and advertisers are requested to book orders and space as early as possible.

Mahatma On The Garlick Murder

A SERMON ON EFFICACY OF NON-VIOLENCE.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India.":—

This murder in Bengal of a judge who was performing his duty according to his lights is a disgrace to the perpetrators. We may not wonder at the agitation that has troubled the European community in Calcutta and elsewhere. 'The young men who delight in murdering those whom they dislike, no matter from how patriotic motive, do not advance the cause they claim to espouse And murders planned by secret societies make every one in their immediate neighbourhood a suspect. Indeed one murder of a European official affects the atmosphere in the whole of India.

It is the duty of every person who sincerely dislikes these murders to express his strong disapproval of such acts, and wherever hec an find the followers of the cult of murder, reason with its members and non-cooperate with them if they do not listen. Satyagraha is is no respecter of persons. Given a correct atmosphere, Satyagra can be far more effectively used against our own friends than against those who regard us as their enemies. The nearer the relation, the more effective does Satyagraha become.

We must realise that any toleration or indifference shown towards these activities will not only postpone Swaraj, but will make Swaraj Government difficult, if not impossible. For. whilst it may be possible for an overarmed alien Government to carrv on administration in spite of the activities of murderous secret societies, an administration, based purely on popular will, cannot be efficiently conducted in the midst of murderous activities. There is no warrant to suppose, that if the idea that it is right to murder officials or persons whom we dislike becomes popular, it will subside the moment we gain Swaraj. From even the most selfish considerations therefore. it is necessary for lovers of real freedom to put forth their best endeavour to check this evil before it becomes too late.

I have had it whispered to me, that violence going on side by side with non-violence must help the latter. As the author of the non-violent programme and as an expert in the line, let me proclaim with all the strength of conviction that it is a serious delusinn to think that violence can help non-violence. On this matter my evidence based on long experience should be regarded as conclusive. I can assert that every act of political violence injures the non-violent movement. Every one knows how it unnerves me. What has been called the Bardoli blunder and what I claim as an act of first class wisdom was due to an ugly outbreak of violence on the part of professing Congressmen at Chauri Chaura. But for the postponement of Civil Disobedience at the time, the country would not have made the phenomenal progress it has made Let every one concerned understand that if this contagion of murder spreads, without my wishing it or doing it, the action non-violent movement may automatically suffer a check. Like. everything in nature it has its own law to govern it.

It may not be amise here to examine the resentment caused in European circles over my articles on the attempted assassination of His Excellency the Acting Governor of Bombay. The resent ment was caused by my making a distinction between the number of a guest by a host and any other murder. I thought that I had made my meaning quite clear. I heightened the siufulness of the act because of the additional fact that Sir Ernest Hotson was a guest of the College. Of course every murder is sinful and deserving of condemnation. But there are surely degrees of guilt even about these acts. And it has often happened before now that some special ugliness about such acts has stirred the conscience of those concerned and arrested the growth of the disease. It was with that object in view that I drew the distinction and pointed out the gravity of murderous acts. I know as a matter of fact that the article has affected some of those whom it was intended to influence. I ask my european critics to be patient with me. I understand their irritation. But they will not improve the situation by losing their balance and suspecting where there is no ground for suspicion.

BOOK OF BHAGAT-SINGH'S LIFE PROSCRIBED IN C. P.

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Aug. 6.

The "life of Sardar Bhagat Singh" a book written by Mr. C. H. Palnitker of Akola and printed at Rajasthan Press, Akola, has been proscribed by C. P. Government.

AMTORG EMPLOYEES RELEASED.

60 Still Under Arrest.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

New York.—On meassage from Buenos Aires says that the police have released a number of Amtorg employees as there is no evidence against them in connection with the alleged illegal dumping. About 60 are still under arrest, the general charges being Communist propaganda. Investigation is slow, owing to the difficulty in decoding the documents seized.

PICKETING VOLUNTEERS

Fined For "Causing Nuisance On Public Street."

(From Our Correspondent).
DHARWAR, Aug. 6.

Maribasappa Bellary and Bharmappa Shiraguppi; two Congress volunteers were sentenced yesterday to 20 rupees fine, or in-default, 5 days' simple imprisonment, under Sec. 61 Q, and R, District Police Act, for alleged nuisance on public street while picketing before a foreign cloth shop in Hubli on April 1st. The sub-divisional Magistrate allowed fifteen days to the accused for paying fine, but they preferred jail.

"GANDHIJI BHAJANMALA" PROSCRIBED.

AMRAOTI, Aug. 6.

About 200 copies of two booklets namely, "Gandhi Bhajanmala" and "Premsandesh" were confiscated from the Deshpandu Press at Khamgaon, and later on one copy of "Premsandesh" was detained and the remaining returned. Liquor picketing has begun at Shegaon, Warne, Bhopgaon and Mararkhed toddy-shops in Khamgaon Tahsil, with the result that shops of the latter three places are permanantly closed.

KONKAN FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Gandhi Seva Mandal's Appeal.

The General Secretary, Gandhi Seva Mandal writes:—

Last week owing to excessive rains, the already poverty-stricken province of Konkan has suffered enormous loss. It is impossible for the distressed to surmount this calamity without outside help. It is, therefore, high time that the generous citizens of Bombay, particularly the residents of Konkan, rise to the occasion and help the homeless in their destitute condition by contributing their mite to the above Fund. The representatives of Gandhi Seva Mandal interviewed some respectable citizens of Konkan staying in Bombay as also the representatives of some institutions carrying on social work, and communicateed to them their ideas on this subject and they have given their consent to the idea of forming a Central Flood Relief Committee.

NAGPUR PLEADER'S DEATH

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, Aug. 5.

Mr. Udhoji, an eminent pleader of Nagpur, died on Monday night he was pioneer of nationalist movement in C. P. and was actively connected with the Congress up to the day of his death. His death is being mourned in all sections of the people. His funeral was attended by Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Abhyanker and others. The District Courts were closed for an hour as a mark of respect to him in recognition of his 35 years' career at the Bar.

A public meeting was held last night in the Vyankatesh Theatre under the auspices of the local Congress Committee and condolence resolution was passed.

AMY JOHNSON'S LAST HOP TO JAPAN.

LONDON, Aug 5.

Seoul.—Amy Johnson has arrived here. She takes off on last hop to Japan to-morrow.

(Later).—Amy Johnson has taken off for Hiroshima.—Reuter.

Mollison Takes Off For England

LONDON, Aug 5.

Rome.—The record is well within the grasp of Mollison who arrived here in the afternoon. He takes off for London at 11 p.m.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Rome.—Mollison has taken off for England. The airman was not deterred by bad weather conditions and storms on the French coast. He told Reuter: "I do not care about the weather. It does not matter much. I have had enough this week". He intends to land at Lympne, and thence proceed to London.—Reuter.

Kathiawar Political Conference

(From Our Correspondent).
DHRANGADHRA, Aug. 5.

Sjts. Fulchandbhai and Devchanbhai Parekh arrived here. A mass meeting was held when invitations for nearly 200 citizens for the session of the Kathiawar Political Conference were unanimously supported by it.

Ban On Meetings And Processions At Cuttack.

(From Our Correspondent).
CUTTACK, Aug. 5.

The Utkal Provincial Congress Committee met at Balasore on the 1st inst. Important resolutions were passed. Puri Congress Reception Committee was formed.

The All-Orissa Ladies' Conference also met at Balasore on August 1st and 2nd. Nearly 800 ladies from all parts of Orissa attended. Shrimati Kuntala Kumari Devi, Delhi, presided.

Mr. Radhakrishna Biswas Ray, a member of the Provincial Congress Committee was arrested on the 30th ultimo. Meetings and processions are banned. Seven workers of Angul have been arrested. Their trial comes up to-morrow.

Floods In Assam

DIBRUGARH, Aug. 5.

Six corpses have been discovered at Kher Ghat, close to Dibrugarh Steamer station. It is believed that as a result of the present flood, which is reported to rage with unabated fury in the interior these had drifted to the place from some of the villages. The occurrence of the flood is considered to be due to the silting up of the river beds, and unless steps are taken to dredge these, it is felt that such visitations will occur again. Cases of cholera are being reported from the mofussil—A. P.

Dharwar.—Cholera was declared to have broken out within the Municipal limits of the Dharwar town on 26th June. Since then the Municipal registers show that there have been 75 attacks and 55 deaths. Proportionately the number of women attacked and dead is greater than that of men.—A. P.

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